THE

TRADESMAN;

OR,

COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 17.] NOVEMBER 1, 1809. [Price 1s. 6d.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

[*Continued from page* 218, *No.* 15, *vol.* 3.]

PRIOR to the year 1561, the coverings of the legs were made of woollen cloth, as they are at present in some parts of Asia; but about that time when the art of knitting stockings was introduced, a new stimulus was given to the cultivation of long wool, by the increase of its consumption, and the grey fleece was dedicated to domestic employment.

This manufacture was at first particularly cultivated in Leicester, Nottingham, Aberdeen, and at Bala, in North Wales. The invention of the steel frame so soon as twenty-seven years after the needles had been applied to the formation of stockings, shews a particular perseverance in improvement. It soon demanded a finer wool than was cultivated on the richest soils, and one longer than that which the card required.

The art of knitting, however, was not unknown previous to the time when it was applied to the above purposes. The knitted cap had long been the usual covering for the head, and those who manufactured it complained of the general adoption of felt hats as a circumstance which would deprive them of employment. These had been more or less in use from the year 1482, but the contest between the manufacturers did not subside for more than 100 years.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Cappers* made a violent

* It appears that the family name of Capper is derived from this branch of manufacture, the principal family of that name being traced from Leicester, and their arms at this time is three worsted caps, with a ram's head crest.

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.

struggle to counteract the trade of their rivals, and to restore their own article to its accustomed estimation. As they used different kinds of wool, the influence upon the fleece would vary as one or the other prevailed.

We see from the many changes that are perpetually taking place in the different branches of the woollen manufacture, that one article is continually trenching upon the demand for another, and this again resuming its former importance. Yet it is not often observed, when the taste for a particular kind of goods has subsided, that it rises again to its former consequence; political assistance may support the demand some time longer than it would have existed without it, but can produce no permanent and but little valuable effect. In this light we may view the late measures adopted in the county of Lincoln to promote the consumption of long wool, and to establish the manufacture of it within the county where it grows; but it is more than probable that this scheme will fail, for it is in vain for ladies to appear in public in stuffs of domestic manufacture, so long as the greater part of females in the same district, prefer the showy attire of the printed callico, or the flowing robe of transparent muslin; so long as dimities are preferred to callimancoes, and cotton to worsted, or while Spanish leather and Morocco take precedence of everlasting stuff. It would be of much greater consequence and more congenial to their nature, that our ladies should mark the rising taste; and if it be advantageous to the community, that they should afford it all the aid of their fascinating charms, rather than lend them to support a mode of dress that is growing obsolete.

At present almost every article of female habiliment, and many of those which are connected with household convenience, are drawn in the raw material from abroad, the produce of a distant soil almost new within a century.

It is certainly wise in Britons, notwithstanding the decline of home consumption, so long as foreign markets can be found to take off the goods of old English fashion, to produce them both in the loom and in the field; to exert their utmost power to supply, as we do at present with our own wool, the wants of those who cultivate the cotton shrub, while in order that we may spare it for them, we clothe ourselves in the more elegant fabrics which are produced from the materials we get in exchange. While this kind of barter continues there can be no danger of a superfluity of fleeces, and the numerous woollen articles which we now produce.

When the woollen manufacture was first seriously attended to in

Britain, and encouraged by Edward III, the fleeces of the kingdom had received very great improvement by the demand for them in the Netherlands. But the public taste at home, regulated by the climate and the simplicity of manners prevailing in that age, required a thick and heavy cloth, such as should unite the durability of the doublet, with the softness, pliability, and warmth, which at that time could only be obtained from wool or silk. To produce such plain and substantial cloth was the object of the manufacturers, and as their conduct is more readily influenced by the taste of the public than that of the court, they continued to make it, especially in the north of the kingdom, until the close of the seventeenth century. In the course of this period, females changed in a great measure the mode of their dress, and instead of gowns of linsey wolsey, they adopted the thinner, more delicate and shapely attire obtained from a variety of worsted articles. This change of fashion produced an amazing effect upon the fleeces procured from the richest pastures, and rendered them suitable to the comb.

The fleeces of this country are properly arranged into two classes, which are distinguished from each other both by the length of the staple and the mode of manufacturing them; the one adopted to the fabrication of woollen goods and the other to that of worsteds. The sheep from which these different kind of staple are obtained do not always run promiscuously in the same flock or graze upon the same pastures; each being most commonly found upon its appropriate soil and under a peculiar management. Sometimes the line which separates them is boldly drawn, or the pastures are so mingled, or the qualities of the land so gradually change from those which are suitable to the heavier sheep, as to give the stock a sort of mongrel appearance and the fleece an uncertain character. But ingenuity has rendered this defect even advantageous in the manufacture of stockings.

Long wool is found in many detached parts of England, but chiefly on the eastern rather than on the western side, and oftener nearer to the coast than the middle of the kingdom. Among the larger ranges of long woolled sheep, the most northern is situated near to the mouth of the Tees. A second district, which may properly be called the Lincoln district, comprehends the SE. point of Yorkshire, nearly the whole of Lincoln, and the fen lands of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk. This kind of wool is also found in the smaller marshes of Essex and Kent which surround the inlets of the sea. It is also met with in Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, and upon the Cotswold hills, in some detached parts of Lancashire, Oxford, Bedford, and Stafford,

through the whole of Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, and Huntingdon, and along the banks of the larger rivers. It is computed that the whole of this district contains about four millions of acres, and produces, perhaps, about 4,200,000 fleeces; they are commonly weighed by the tod of 28 lbs. and the weight of wool amounts to 131,800 packs of 240 lbs. each. To this quantity of shorn fleeces must be added that portion of skin wool suitable to the comb, which the fellmongers procure every season from the pelts of slaughtered sheep. In the view of the agriculture of Middlesex, it is estimated that the breeding ewes to other sheep are as three to five, and that the fomer are killed off at the age of five years, and the latter at three. Hence it follows, that from the stock of long woolled sheep, the slaughter amounts to nearly one million one hundred and seventy-seven thousand, whose average fleece, if it had attained its complete growth, would have been rather more than 7¼ lbs. each, producing a quantity of about 34,000 packs. But as no more can be employed in the fabrication of worsted goods than that which has attained to a considerable length of staple, and can be procured only at the latter part of the season, it may be supposed that the quantity pulled during the last two months before the usual time of shearing the sheep, is as much as can be reckoned among the long wools of England, amounting to about 5700 packs. Yet as this includes also the quantity procured from sheep which die carrion, and whose wool is always too tender to be combed, we must deduct from it 285 packs; for it is supposed that $\frac{1}{20}$ of what is called the slaughtered, die in that state. We have therefore 127,228 packs as the grand total of English combing wool.

The short wools of the kingdom do not arrange themselves so distinctly in districts as those of a longer staple do, but fill up the whole space besides that which has been noticed, and may be reckoned from a district of twenty-eight million acres to produce 14,854,299 sheep, which will again furnish 202,737 packs of wool, exclusive of 42,553 packs of skin wool. The total produce of the kingdom, both of short and long wool, being no less than 393,236 packs.

The quantity of wool produced in England has often been estimated, and the general opinion has been a production of 600,000 packs annually. But this estimation is much too high, even if taking in the whole calculation for the extent of both England and Wales, and this mistake seems to have arose from two causes, first from the computation of the kingdom being an extent of almost forty-seven million acres, when it is very evident from accurate calculation, that the whole extent is not more than thirty-four millions; and another palpable

error is, that the whole of the 600,000 packs is reasoned upon by most writers, as if the whole of it were fleece wool.

The English fleeces appear susceptible of very great improvement. There are but few tracts of land, and those comparatively small ones, on which it has attained a moderate degree of perfection. Long wool, though not possessed of all the excellent qualities which ought to be communicated to it, is in general well adapted to those inferior worsted goods, in the manufacture of which it is used, and also to those coarser kinds of woollen articles which require a long knap, and are calculated to produce an extraordinary degree of warmth. But a very small quantity only of this pile is applicable to superior articles; a more attenuated one might be produced, and would be found of great value.

It must be observed with regret, that during the last hundred years the manufacture of worsted goods has greatly declined. If it be desireable to revive it, care must be employed to render them more thin, flexible, and soft; to give them a greater similitude to the fabrics of cotton or of silk, and to endeavour to qualify them to endure the rivalry of the first of these articles both at home and abroad. But whoever examines the manner in which the manufacture of cotton and that of worsted are conducted, will not only observe a great difference in favour of one, but will almost despair of the revival of the other. In the worsted manufacture only small capitals are employed, no extensive works are constructed for carrying them on, the machines made use of are simple and old, the masters in general have but little dead stock, and of course but a small stake in the country; the workmen are prejudiced in favour of old modes, jealous of innovation, always obstinate, and till their spirits were broken by distress they were too commonly vain of their importance. There are few articles made now which were not fabricated and in fashion the century before last. But in the manufacture of cotton every thing wears just the opposite appearance; there we observe large capitals, immense establishments, and a combination of all the productions of modern genius. The effects which a flourishing manufacture produces, and those which result from a dispirited and dying trade are obvious to every one, who can compare the state of Manchester with that of Norwich, or Glasgow with Sudbury, the county of Lancaster with Suffolk, or that of Renfrew with Northamptonshire.

Respecting the present demand for wool, many persons have formed their opinion and regulated their notions of its value by the quantity of cloth milled in the space of a year in the West Riding of Yorkshire,

a return of it being made to the sessions at Pontefract in the spring; but for several reasons this is a very fallacious mode of judging. These returns give no general view of the state of trade, they mention only the number of yards manufactured, and take no notice of the weight of wool; they do not distinguish between the goods made from the pile of British and of foreign growth; they relate only to one kind of woollen articles, and refer to the West Riding of Yorkshire alone.

(To be continued.)

OF THE COMBINATIONS OF TANNIN WITH GELATINE.

[IN the 147th page of our Second Volume, a Correspondent under the signature of "Jacob," requests information on the subject of Tanning; we present him and our Readers with the following account of that Art, from the Fourth Volume of Chaptal's Chemistry applied to the Arts—a most valuable Work that we would recommend to every Chemical manufacturer. Ed.]

"HIDES easily become putrid; they are with facility impregnated with water, and destroyed by repeated friction.

"All these inconveniences are obviated by tanning, and they then take the name of *leather*.

"To tan a hide, is to saturate it with tannin, or the astringent principle of vegetables; and to give it, by that means, a degree of hardness, at the same time that it is rendered incorruptible, and less permeable by water.

"We shall not here dwell upon the theories by which the operations and the effect of tanning have been explained; but shall content ourselves with observing that M. Seguin has shewn, that the tannin unites itself with the gelatine which forms almost the whole of the hide, and that there thence results a new substance possessing properties altogether distinct.

"In order that a hide may receive the tan, it is necessary to begin by removing the hair, separating the adhering pieces of fat, stripping it of the epidermis, or scarf-skin, and rendering it supple. These preliminary operations are performed in the following manner.

Of the Washing of Hides.

"When the hides which are to be tanned are raw (in which state they are called *green hides*,) they are put to steep in water, in order

to clear them of the blood and filth they may have collected in the slaughter-house. They are left to soak in the water for some time; and then *handled*, or trod upon with the feet, the better to cleanse them of all impurities.

"If the hides are dry, they are steeped a longer time, sometimes for four days; and care is taken to draw them out once a-day, in order to stretch them on a *wooden horse* or *beam*. These two operations are repeated till the skin becomes *raised*, or well softened.

"The neighbourhood and the command of running water are necessary to these first operations. Without that the hides are ill prepared and the tanning is speedily tainted with all those matters which are thrown off in these preparatory labours.

Of Cleansing or Scowering the Hides.

"After the hides have been well softened they next proceed to cleanse or free them from the hair. With this intention several different methods are employed; that which is the oldest, and still most generally followed, consists in the application of lime.

"In all tanneries, pits are formed under ground, having their sides lined with stone or brick, in which lime stone is slacked, so as to form *milk of lime*.

"These pits are divided into three kinds, according to the greater or less strength of the lime. The hides intended to be scowered are first put into the weakest of these pits, wherein they are allowed to remain until the air readily yields to the touch.

"If this liquor be not sufficiently active, they are removed to the next in gradation. The time they are soaked is longer or shorter in proportion to the strength of the lime, the temperature of the air, and the nature of the hides; those of sheep only require to remain in the pits a few days. It has been proposed to substitute lime water in place of the *milk of lime*. But I have observed that though the lime water acts at first with sufficient strength, its action is not sufficiently permanent, and that in order to succeed in clearing the hides by this means, it is necessary to renew it occasionally; and in this way the hides may be prepared in a few days.

"In some tanneries, after they have been kept in the pits for a short time, they pile them up in a heap on the ground, in which state they are suffered to remain during eight days, after which they return them into the same pits from whence they were taken, and this process is repeated till the hair can be easily scraped off.

"In many countries they mix a large quantity of ashes with the lime; but the only effect this mixture appears to me to produce is that of rendering the leather less consistent than when lime is solely employed.

"Many attribute the bad qualities of leather to the too great use of lime, which has a tendency to burn and render it brittle. Hence in several well conducted tanneries the employment of lime is carefully avoided. Hides may be cleansed by subjecting them to an incipient fermentation, which may be produced in a variety of ways:

"1st, By souring a mixture of barley flour in warm water, and soaking the hides in it till they are sufficiently swelled and softened to admit of being cleared from the hair. In each tan house are placed several tubs full of this acid liquor, which is of different strengths, in proportion as it is soured. In those containing the weakest liquor the hides are first soaked, *handled*, and washed; and after two, or at most three of these operations, they are sufficiently prepared to admit of being freed from the hair.

"In order to prepare this liquor, 3 myriogrammes (equal 66 lb. 3 oz. and 6 drams avoirdupois) of barley flour is diffused in boiling water, and put into the chaldron whence has been drawn the first water. This mixture is carefully stirred, and boiled so as to froth and bubble up three several times. This farinaceous glue or paste is then transferred into the different tubs, and stirred about with a shovel in different directions, which is supposed to aid the fermentation. The tubs are then covered, and the mass left to ferment. With the view of assisting the fermentative process they employ a leaven, which is prepared as follows: One myriogramme (equal 22 lbs. 1 oz. 2 drams avoirdupoise) of wheaten flour is mixed with water, and kneaded with a small portion of baker's leaven; sometimes 0,24474 hilogramme (equal 9 oz. avoirdupois) of vinegar are added to it, after which, it is closely covered up, and exposed to a gentle heat during two or three days. Before it is used, a portion of the barley flour mixture already mentioned, previous to boiling, is added to the leaven and carefully incorporated with it. Thus prepared it is poured into the different tubs in equal proportions; sometimes it is slightly heated before its introduction. Afterwards 2,93706 hilogrammes (equal 4 lbs. 6 oz. 10 drams avoirdupoise,) of salt are stirred into each tub, and the mass left to sour for twelve or fifteen days, care being taken to stir it two or three times daily during that period.

"This preparation is is not merely employed to raise and soften the

hides, it also serves to cleanse them; if more easily procured, rye flour may be substituted in the place of barley.

The hides prepared with barley flour are termed *Wallachian leather*, while those cleansed with rye flour bears the name of *Transylvanian* or American leather; these last are preferred to the former. The place of this acid mixture is sometimes supplied by the exhausted bark of tan pits, in which case the hides so prepared are denominated *Spanish leather*, *Namur leather*, or *Liege leather*; these are all greatly valued in commerce.

To prepare this liquor the exhausted bark is collected from the tan yard and trodden with the feet in a large basin, pouring in clear water, or water that has stood on the tan, until it be perfectly covered. A hole is then made in the basin, and the water collected as it flows out, again poured on the bark, until it becomes acid.

On the coast of Sedan the water is allowed to stand on the bark for six months; and when it has become acid the bark is drawn towards one side of the vessel, so that the water may be conveniently taken up at the other. This liquor is clear, red, and equally acid as good vinegar. More water is then poured three or four times upon the bark, and allowed to remain some hours, after which these waters are mingled with the first liquor. They render this liquor of different degrees of strength by mixing it with a greater or less proportion of water, and use that which is weakest for scowering the hides.

The Calmucks employ sour milk with the same view, and Pseiffer proposes the use of the acid water obtained from the distillation of coal or turf. It indeed appears sufficiently ascertained that all the vegetable acids answer equally well for this purpose.

In some tanneries they cleanse the hides by throwing salt over the one-half of the skin, and doubling the other half over it; in proportion as each hide is salted they are laid one above another, and the whole covered with straw or flax; fermentation soon begins, after which they are turned once or twice daily until they are found to be in a proper state for removing the hair. They may be cleansed however, much in the same manner, without the employment of salt, by piling them up on a bed of litter, and covering them with the same material for twenty-four hours. At the end of this period they are turned over, and afterwards examined twice a day in order to ascertain when the hair may be readily removed.

In some tanneries they bury the hides in the dung, while in others they simply expose in a close apartment, termed a *smoke house*, heated by means of a tan fire, which gives out smoke without flame. The

hides are suspended on long poles placed across these apartments, which are heated to 30 or 35 degrees.

All the methods in which fermentation is employed are termed *heating processes.* But in whatever manner the first part of the operation has been conducted, as soon as it is perceived that the hair is in a fit state to be removed, it is scraped off, on the wooden horse, by means of a crooked knife, which is not so sharp in any part of its edge as to injure the hide, or by a whet-stone. This operation is not only intended to remove the hair, but likewise the scarf-skin or epidermis, which is of a very different nature from that of the true skin. It is insoluble in water, and alcohol; is soluble in acids, but not susceptible of combination with tan, so that when left on the hide the tan can only penetrate through the under side, by which means the process of tanning is rendered extremely tedious.

ON IRON.

IRON is the most abundant and most useful of all the metals; the strong cohesion of its parts is frequently attended with toughness and ductility, or hardness, or elacticity. It can be softened by heat, compressed by rollers, cast in moulds, and welded. The property it has in steel of striking fire with flint is peculiar; and its obedience to the magnetic influence furnishes to the mariner means of piloting ships through the trackless ocean.

A wire of one-tenth of an inch can sustain 450 lbs., whilst one of copper only supports 300 lbs. A mass of iron of 1600 lbs. weight has been found in Siberia, and a large mass in South America in a native state, where this metal too is by no means so abundant as it is in Europe. Steel on collision with flint or iron exposed to vital air, or at the point of incandessence in the atmosphere has the property of brandishing or corruscating in a very beautiful manner, or when its powder is thrown through the flame of a candle. On exposure to heat and air a faint yellow, golden, purple, violet, or deep blue terminating in a water colour, are induced by iron. When long calcined, red oxide or the martial *croci* are produced.

All matters, especially such as harden in the air, and polish by means of cutting powders, which are rubbed on with grease, or throwing the iron into lime water, preserve it from corrosion. When iron is dissolved in sulphuric acid and water, a sort of plumbago is precipitated scarcely alterable by fire, and requiring much nitre for

its detonation. Vitriol may be calcined to whiteness, to a light red, to redness, and to calcothar. In its highly oxidated state, it has a deep red colour. The nitric acid with iron filings, produces violent effervescence; nitrous gas being formed whilst the iron is oxidated and partly dissolved.

One ounce of fine iron filings, six ounces of muriatic acid, and two and one-half of water, after mutual and complete action, yield crystals of a bright green colour at common temperatures.

If muriate of iron be exposed to heat in a retort, and that heat be gradually increased, there will remain at the bottom a mass of scale-like crystals and in the neck of the retort. This deliquescent substance when digested with three times its weight of sulphuric ether attaches the colour to itself. If to this seven parts of alcohol be added, it forms Bestichef's drops, or *teinture d'or*, which become colourless when for a few minutes exposed to the sun's light, but have in the dark a beautiful golden hue.

From the affinity of the oxide of iron, when combined with acids for more oxygen, we understand the origin of the great quantity of ochre which mineral springs deposit in their course, and the permanent yellow stain left upon white cloths and linens by that metal. The muriatic acid is the most powerful solvent of the calces of iron; it must be applied to cloths in a state of high dilution.

Alcalies when added to a solution of iron in acids, as potash to the fresh made green vitriol, forms a precipitate of a bluish green. In some cases, the precipitate can be redissolved, as in forming the blood-red solution, or alcaline tincture of stahl, from nitrate of iron.

Iron is precipitated in forming ink, and the black dye, by vegetable astringents. The difference between an old and new solution of iron is considerable in this respect, for a deep black the former is far preferable. If a little infusion of green tea be spilt on a knife, it becomes tinged with an inky blackness, or a piece of moist iron when laid on an oaken table stains it black; tanned leather becomes black when moistened with vitriol. There is a leather made by a secret process at Liverpool, and whence ordinary bark is not used, but some weed or root, and which does not change colour with copperas.

Iron with the Prussic acid forms a bright blue substance. This blue is much heightened by a little ruddy nitric acid, or acid containing nitrous gas in solution.

A dram of flowers of sulphur, two drams of iron filings, and as much

water as will make it into a thick paste, when put into a jar holding nearly two quarts of atmospheric air absorbs the whole of the oxygen. Where this is effected upon a large scale, much heat is employed, and this happens even in receivers considerably exhausted in consequence of the oxygen still entangled in the mixture.

Iron when combined with phosphorus in small quantities is necessarily decomposed, it gives to iron the property of being cold short, that is, it cracks on being hammered out when cold. With the exception of lead and mercury, iron combines with all the metals.

With arsenic iron becomes *red short*, that is apt to crack under the hammer and fall to pieces.

Iron is found in many of the productions of nature, as in coloured clays, the bolar earths, the garnet emerald, ruby, topaz, sapphire, and amethyst; these owe their colours to iron.

Some ores of iron are used by the artist, as emery by the lapidary, hæmatites for the burnisher; red, yellow, and blue ochre for the painter. Load-stone furnishes the means of making his compass to the mariner.

In reducing iron from its ores much fuel should be used: in Scotland, says Dr. Black, from three to four times its weight of soft pit coal is employed. To obtain a ton of iron, 672,000 feet of common air is employed, and a greater proportion in winter.

Pig iron or pot metal is the state in which iron first appears on extraction from its ore. Though perfectly fusible, it is brittle, and scarcely at all flexible. From its fusibility, however, instruments of a large size can be formed at a far less expence than they could be forged for; nay, where large ones could not be forged at all.

But where it is necessary that the iron should be exceedingly strong and tough, as in anchors and the like, fusible iron is unfit. I should observe, in this place, that the cast iron obtained by this process appears in three states, which are very distinguishable, both in appearance and qualities, according to the manner in which it has been manufactured.

While cast iron is extremely hard and brittle, it cannot be filed, or bored, or repaired in any way, nor will it bend. It cannot bear very sudden changes of temperature, without cracking. Its structure is crystallized with various very small but brilliant facets.

Grey cast iron is of a granulated texture, and often in plates or lamina, but of an unequal dull colour. It is much more cohesive than the former; and is therefore employed for artillery, it is also softer, and may be cut and bored, and even turned in a lathe.

Black cast iron is the most unequal in its texture, the most fusible, and therefore it is often mixed with the white to make it stand in certain heats. It is less tenacious than either of the former.

By an operation in the finery or forge, iron is changed from its fusible and rigid state, into tough and malleable iron. The iron has for this purpose a strong flame blowing over it, so to keep it in a most intense heat, every part is brought to the surface in succession by a rake. It swells, a dazzling brightness appearing on its surface, and a gleam of flame, it is said to be *brought into nature*; when it has thus lost its fusibility and becomes malleable, it is collected into masses in the laboratory of the furnace, by raking it together, and compacting it with the strokes of an iron club or mace. These masses are very porous and spongy, and contain a great deal of scoria, or semi-vetrified matter mixed with the iron. The heat to which they are exposed is then increased for a short time until the scoria are completely separated, at which time the *loop* is taken out, and immediately exposed to the strokes of a large and heavy hammer, wrought by a water wheel or steam engine. This compresses the mass, unites the parts of it more closely, and forces out the greater part of the vitrified matter, or finery cinder, as it is called, out of its pores. The mass is turned under the hammer until it is formed into a short and thick cylindric form called a bloom, the parts of which are not yet so closely united as they ought, but by heating it again, and subjecting it again to the great hammer, or passing it between rollers contrived for this purpose, the parts of it are made to enter into close cohesion, the liquid dross completely squeezed out of its pores, while it is at the same time forged into bars of different kinds.

The iron made by this process from very ordinary iron, such as was known to yield bad bar iron, proved equal to the best Swedish iron. Very severe trials were made by government, as it was recommended for the use of the navy, for anchors, bolts, straps of blocks, and other uses where toughness was an indispensible requisite. But to make bad iron so eminently good, requires much labour and expence. Cast iron, which yielded better bar iron by the usual processes, is reducible to the same degree of fineness with much less trouble. I mention this circumstance to shew that the process is general, and depends on principle.

By this process, the expence of wood charcoal, which is very dear fuel in this country, is saved. The whole operation being performed by the flame and heat of pit coal.

By whatever process fusible iron is refined to the state of tough iron, a considerable part of it (one-third commonly) is scorified or calcined, forming a fusible calx or oxide called finery cinder. It is exactly similar in its appearance to the fusible oxide from iron, when it is formed in vital air. The productions of this finery cinder is absolutely necessary, and skilful workmen say, that for the right performance of this process, it is necessary that the refining iron be well soaked, and mixed to a certain degree with this finery cinder, for which reason, although they let some of this cinder run out at a tap hole of the furnace or forge, when it accumulates too much, they never let it all run out, but retain a proper quantity in the furnace or forge all the time they are working.

But it is also certain that the iron loses a quantity of inflammable matter which is contained in it while it is in its brittle and fusible state. While the workmen are busily employed in stirring it over from one side of its bed to the other, separating it into small parts, and mixing the whole carefully together a quantity of iron to which the air is admitted all the while must be calcined or oxidated, he then increases the heat a little, to make the oxygen of this calcined iron act on the carbon of the uncalcined.

This increases the heat in the iron and produces the fermentation or formation of the carbonic acid gas, which, while it rises carries some carbon with it, and hence the blue flame. The nicety of this operation depends on knowing how far to carry the calcination of part of the iron; there may be enough of the oxygen to consume the whole of the carbon. If more iron than enough be calcined it is so much lost.

The very best kinds of refined or bar iron are very strong and tough when cold, and bear to be bent backwards and forwards very much before they break; and they are also very malleable when hot. *Sweden* is remarkable for producing iron from some of its ores, and this of the very best quality. But the greater number of iron ores do not produce iron so good, though it be good enough for common uses.

The blacksmiths distinguish the common kinds of iron into two varieties, of which, however, there are many degrees. To those two varieties they give the names of red short iron and cold short iron.

The red short is tough and flexible when cold, and works very well when strongly heated, but if under heated it is brittle under the hammer; and as there are many varieties, the smiths make trials at

first to learn how the iron is best wrought. The cold short iron if cooled slowly after being heated, proves quite brittle when cold, especially thick bars of it, and acquires flexibility by being plunged red hot into cold water, but is always deficient in it. In its brittl state it breaks so as to shew facets or plates remarkably large in the surface of the fracture.

[To be concluded in our next.]

COALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE unjustifiably high price of sea coals is a matter of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of London and its vicinity; and it may be gratifying to the public to be informed of the shameless contrivance of a few individuals to enhance their price. Russell's, the first and original Wallsend coals, for many years last past have brought the greatest price at market, and have been gradually rising from 16*s.* to 31*s.* per Newcastle chaldron, which equals two London chaldrons. It is calculated Mr. Russell raises 30,000 chaldrons yearly, which at 16*s.* per chaldron, produced 40,000*l.* annually; but under pretence of the increase of taxes, especially the income tax, &c. an addition of 15*s.* per chaldron, or 38,000*l.* per annum has been extorted from the public by this one coal owner.

There are about thirteen pits of best coals, which are sold at one price in the north. Some short time ago a meeting was held by their proprietors, who came to the determination of demanding 34*s.* a rise of 3*s.* per chaldron, which the ship-owners of Newcastle and Shields have resisted. The cause of this increase of demand is a secret kept from the public. It originates with the ship-owners and coal market in London. The unparalleled high price coals have been sold at these two years past, and the immense profit to the ship-owners carrying coals, caused the proprietors of the pits to wish to share in the plunder of the public.

It is a well known fact that most of the principal coal buyers in London, and the coal crimps, or factors, are ship-owners, or connected by relationship with ship-owners. It is very common for a coal merchant and a coal factor, each of them to have two or three laden ships at market together. The custom of the coal market has for years past been, that the oldest and most eminent coal merchant sets the

market; that honour has principally been enjoyed by an old Quaker-house, who are concerned, as *ship-owners*, *coal merchants*, and *coal factors*. What are the public to expect from such a monopoly of persons who import, sell, buy, and again sell to the public? Why share the spoil extorted from the inhabitants of London, who can do as well without firing as without provision! So much for the great good of *a free coal market*, the wise and judicious regulations introduced by the coal and corn committee in framing the act, called a consolidated act, to have for the benefit of the public, the essence of upwards of one hundred acts of parliament, from the 7th of Edward the sixth to the present time; while the fact is, that it is a mutilated act, patched up and compiled by all parties interested in its non-effect. If coal merchants and coal factors had been prohibited being ship, or part of ship-owners carrying coals, the article never would have been at the shameful price it now obtains.

The resistance of the Newcastle and Shields owners, has wonderful appearance of public philanthropy; but the real cause is, the greater part of their ships are in the transport service, taken up at 25*s.* per ton, which their owners prefer to coal carrying. Yet if the colliers were to be paid off from the transport service, their owners would be compelled to comply with the demands of the pit-owners, only having it in their power just now to oppose, being few ships to carry, and them they can employ in carrying inferior coals, which in proportion pay as well as best.

All the best coals now imported are by freight of the pit owners, who give 27*s.* per London chaldron; notwithstanding which enormous freightage, the prices best coal fetch pay them well, as will be seen by the market list of Friday the 22d ult.

A Newcastle chaldron of coals, as demanded by the pit-owner	1	14	0
Duty and factorage for selling at 16*s.* per London chaldron	1	12	0
To freightage of two London chaldrons, at 27*s.* each	2	14	0
	6	0	0
To selling one Newcastle or two London, at 68*s.* 6*d.*	6	17	0

It appears by the above statement, that by the pit-owners freighting his own coals to London, in lieu of 34*s.* per chaldron, he is getting 51*s.*—a clear profit 8*s.* 6*d.* per London chaldron, or 17*s.* the Newcastle, over and above his 34*s.* From this plain and simple statement of

facts, is there any probability of the pit-owner relinquishing his demand? No; for 27*s.* he can find plenty of vessels to carry best coals, and the ship-owners may raise their hue and cry against the coal-owners, who know the ship-owners and their agents are the only cause of the present high price of coals.

It is admitted upon all hands, the supply from the north has not been so great as last year, which was more by one hundred thousand chaldrons than ever before imported:—as such, we have a right to suppose that the merchants generally had large stocks upon hand, which, at the beginning of the year, made good a supply in part deficient by government taking the ships into their employ. This combination of the coal-owners, although highly censurable, still has not prevented the importation of the inferior coals, many thousand chaldrons of which have been distributed for *best*, to the great profit of the venders.

The following account is showing the profit upon a cargo of Charlot Main coals, imported within these few days:

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
To one hundred Newcastle chaldrons, at 34*s.*	170	0	0
To meter's office, cockett fees, trinity dues, lord mayor's dues, Nore light, market duties, tonnage duty, &c.	3	14	6
To metage and orphan duty	12	10	0
To king's duty and bond	135	2	6
To factor's commission for selling, discount, and scorage	16	7	6
To undertaker's bill for delivering	25	0	0
To Duke of Richmond's shilling, coast lights, ballast, &c.	15	0	0
To lightermen, for dispatch	2	2	0
To wages and provision this voyage	60	0	0
	439	16	6
To sale of 214 London chaldrons, at 68*s.* 6*d.*	732	19	0
To cash paid for ship's disbursements	439	16	6
Total profit upon one voyage, performed in about 24 days	293	2	6

The above statement clearly shows the enormous profit to the ship-owner. It proves that both coal-owner and ship-owner are accumulating princely fortunes, wrung from the pockets of the public with impunity.

AN OLD COAL MERCHANT.

REFORMATIONS ATTEMPTED IN A CORPORATION!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE extract from Mr. Clark's Pamphlet in my last, closed with the unanimous thanks of the court to *Mr. Mayor*, for *his* kind attention to the poor! What an absurdity! who waited upon *his worship* to request him personally to visit this house of sorrow, shall I add, of death by hunger! Was it Mr. Mayor? Who found the *claims* of the poor in this hospital to a comfortable support from Walker colliery were sufficiently established, was it Mr. Mayor? Who tells the people of Newcastle that the produce of this estate arising from ten farms, the colliery, and ballast quays (according to report) amounts to more than FIVE or SIX THOUSAND POUNDS per year, although the charity had never received above four hundred. Did Mr. Mayor? did he send the circular letter containing, as we are told, more general information on the subject? did he prepare to meet the common council at Easter guild? did Mr. Mayor do any thing till urged by the repeated representations of Mr. Clark? Yet to Mr. Mayor were the thanks of the court voted. Yet *Mr. Mayor's* kind attention to the poor receives the felicitations of the public! Oh, shame! shame! And did Mr. Mayor receive these felicitations? did no blush attest the confession of this unjust aggrandizement of approval? This lust of praise! I flattered myself to have seen in Mr. Clark's Pamphlet, an address from this Mr. Mayor, something like the following:

No, fellow burgesses, I cannot receive this applause with any show of justice, it is to Mr. Clark your thanks are due. For me to receive them would mark my character with ignorance and presumption; to adopt to myself any part of it I should be as conspicuous for folly as the sun is illustrious at noon day; the hand writing on the wall of Belshazzar could not be more conspicuous than would be my ignorance in accepting it. I should indeed prove that I was weighed in the balance and had been found wanting; I have only fixed two pounds per year on these miserable objects. I have added little better than one penny and a half per day to each! I have only, even after all Mr. Clark's trouble, ordered this addition to these poor dying creatures out of their own six thousand pounds per year; mere crumbs from that table which piety had spread for them, but which the rich man monopolizes! dogs! take it and be thankful!" And for this consideration,

so circumstanced, Mr. Mayor *receives* the thanks of a respectable meeting of FREEMEN!

'He is the freeman whom the *truth* makes free,
And all are *slaves* besides!

Excuse me, sir, if I dwell a little longer on the nefarious accompaniments of this transaction. If we have seen Mr. Mayor decorated in plumes that do not belong to him, let us also before we leave the precious group view another or two of the body which bore so conspicuous a head; one of the aldermen, a man from his situation *doubtless of considerable education* tells them in the face of day that *the freemen are unworthy of any attention! that they were not to be trusted with the knowledge of these matters!* and that mischief would most probably be the result. Mischief! to whom would be that mischief? what would occasion it? was that alderman certain that the rapacity of which he might be convicted was so enormous, so grievous, that mischief to the aggressors would infallibly be the result? Why was *he* afraid of exposure? I have heard that the galled jade will wince—was *this* alderman so implicated in certain transactions as to dread the results of enquiry? But to assist in this christian warfare, another alderman opposes our author, calls him a rebellious person, and says that the people would never have known any thing of their suffering condition, if Mr. Clark had not used this expedient to stir them up to rebellion! Rebellion, Mr. Editor! are we indeed so degraded, that the man who claims for poor starving widows the proper direction of funds that have been left them, an extent of charity sufficient to have made even the widow's heart leap with joy; the widow who had in becoming so, been bereft of the dearest object of her affections, of the partner of her joys! the sharer of her sorrows! with whom her house was to her a palace! and without whom the world itself might have been a desert, but that these thresholds offered a relief; alas, the shadow only of relief! Is that man a rebel who pleads their cause, who pursues their benefit, who only appeals for justice and for their right? This man a rebel! and called so by whom? by a rich alderman of the corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who wrested from these very petitioners, these poor starving widows, *the light butter, and the short measure potatoes to supply his own table at the Mansion House during his mayoralty!!* Though the expences of each person's mayoralty are nearly, if not entirely, supplied out of the corporation purse*. To such an accusation coming from such an alderman, what shall be said? But

* Note, Six hundred pounds per annum are allowed by the Town to the Mayor during his office; see Cupper's Topographical Dictionary, as title Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

there is another *worthy* alderman as yet unnoticed in the picture; this last gentleman, not satisfied by the former one wresting from these poor widows their potatoes and their butter, proposed to deprive them of their coats and their gowns! Did I not know that the "Address to the Free Burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," had circulated to a large extent in that town, and that none had even muttered a reply to it, I should have thought that Mr. Clark was attempting to make the world believe that the officers of that corporation were

Monsters and Hydras, and Chimeras dire!

But knowing from the public papers of that place that the pamphlet had enjoyed a most extensive sale, and that these statements *are* true, I turn from such aldermen, such distributors of justice, with loathing and abhorrence. "Their throats are an open sepulchre!" "They are inclosed in their own fat—in their pride do they prosecute the poor." May the Father of mercies pity and preserve such aged helpless people as come within their clutches! and may the God of justice support the advocate of this extensive charity, and crown his perseverance with success! At present I am afraid he may say with David, "How are they increased that trouble me! many are they who rise up against me; but their mischiefs may return upon their own heads, their violent dealings may come down upon themselves." To use the expressions of the church, "they have indeed left undone those things they ought to have done, and done those things they ought not to have done, *and there is no health in them: they have followed too much the devices and desires of their own hearts.*" May I recommend, on this part of the subject, to your readers, the perusal of the 10th Psalm; or if the scriptures of an apostle would be more convincing to christians, look at the 2d, the 4th and 5th chapters of St. James; there, amongst many other counsels and advice to the rich on account of the poor, the following may be found. "If a brother or sister be naked *and destitute of daily food*, and one of you say unto them" *civilly*, (which is not the case at Newcastle) "depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; though ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doeth it profit?"

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for this interruption of the narrative; the insolence of office has always excited my abhorrence, but when that insolence is exercised against the poor by those who ought to be the patrons and directors of establishments for their support, I should think it criminal not to cry aloud and spare not.

But to proceed with the pamphlet. "At a subsequent period," says

our author, "an object of public utility engaged my attention, viz. the neglected state of the water for the supply of the town; which being laid before the chief magistrate, (Mr. Hood) he admitted it to be a great evil; and, much to his honour, he has readily, for the comfort and security of the public, set forward what we hope will prove an effectual remedy."

The want of water in large towns is a most serious evil, and frequently, if not always, the spread of fire is owing to negligence in those who keep the keys of the pipes; how often is it that drunkenness has been alledged for the absence of the key keeper, &c. A very good plan is now pursued in many towns, the insurance offices, whose interest it is to give immediate attendance in suppressing the flames, keep the water also, and those inhabitants who chuse to take in the new water or river water, or whatever title it may have, pay to these offices in proportion to their rentals. Thus the interest of the company or companies, and the public advantage and convenience are united; other methods of supply are by pumps, wells, pants, &c. But as Mr. Clark has not informed his readers which mode is used in Newcastle, and the particulars of the inattention in this department of the duties of that corporate body, I cannot say any thing further on this head, but that Mr. Hood, the chief magistrate, then admitted, the mode of conducting it to be a great evil, and *proposed* what it is hoped may prove an effectual remedy: *perhaps* his proposal may be attended to.

Our author proceeds, "Having experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining any accurate information respecting the nature and extent of the duties and privileges peculiar to the free Burgesses of Newcastle, to remedy this inconvenience, I willingly devoted the intervals of time I had from business to acquire what knowledge I was able on these subjects. The produce of my labours was thrown together in a summary form, and published under the title of "The Newcastle Freeman's Pocket Companion." And I here solemnly declare, that the information and the interest of the Burgesses was my sole motive in that publication; and not "mischievous designs," as has been insidiously suggested by some public characters.

"At the Christmas Guild, 1808, an unexpected and wicked attack was made upon my veracity and motives by the town-clerk. I hope the opinion manifested by that court on this proceeding, carried conviction to the minds of some persons, that the freemen are not so stupidly ignorant as some of their rulers generally represent them. It likewise afforded a convincing proof, that those persons possessed of the very lucrative situations belonging to the corporation, view with a jealous eye any interference of the burgesses in public concerns."

Effects similar to this, I anticipated in my former letters to you, sir, on the subject of corporations. I there said "the result of an agitation of these questions, must be so unequivocally in opposition to such establishments, excepting that of London, that whoever should advance to it, must expect to meet with unqualified and unlimited revenge; for the slightest enquirer will have observed that, that dark passion is most easily generated under the influence of a corporation establishment."

"Do I prove the malversations of the man in power," says an acute philosopher, "if my proof be clear I shall be prosecuted. The vengeance of the strong over the weak is always in proportion to the truth of the accusation. It was of the powerful, that Menippus said "you are angry, Jupiter; you confess now your argument and your reasons are weak, because you are applying to your thunder." The powerful are commonly cruel, in proportion as they are stupid. Let a Turk enter the Divan and declare that the intolerance of Mahometanism depopulates the state and alienates the Greeks, that the despotism of the Grand Seignior debases the nation, that *the vexations of the Pachas dispirit the people*, and that want of discipline renders the army despicable; what name will they give this faithful citizen? "*a sower of sedition*," he will be delivered up to the mutes!"

Let us now proceed with our author. "In the course of last year a communication was made to the different companies by the town-clerk, relative to the coal on the moor. The burgesses, jealous of their privileges, came forward, at the last Christmas guild, with two resolutions thereon; the one, naming proper persons to act as a committee for the Moor; and the other, that no money be taken from the Town's-hatch for the purpose of trying any suit at law relative to the Moor. The mayor (Mr. Forster) protested against the motions, and would not put them. The chairman of the stewards, (Mr. Nichol) put the motions, and they were carried by a very great majority; but the mayor would not suffer them to be entered in the book: and till such insertion was made, the court was of opinion all further proceedings ought to be stopped. *The conduct of the mayor, on this occasion, was the cause of* SIXTY PERSONS *being deprived at that time of their guilds.*

"Being desirous to prevent such proceedings, on the part of the magistrates, I begged Mr. Mayor to consider the effect it might produce on the public mind; and proceeded to state a grievance, viz. That an alderman had been appointed to the important office of chamber-clerk, in the room of the late Mr. Shadforth; which appeared to be

a gross violation of the charter, as it occasioned the loss of one in the number of officers particularly specified therein, viz. "One mayor, ten aldermen, one sheriff, two coroners, and one other burgess to be chamber-clerk, &c." The court being of opinion that such appointments were insulting to many worthy and respectable burgesses, capable of filling such places; an order was therefore moved, to the following effect: "That no gentleman be eligible to hold two places in the corporation." I now begged his worship to say where such order should be inserted, if not in the guild book. The reply of his worship ought not to be forgotten. He said he knew nothing about it, but would consult his law officers, (Mr. Recorder and the Town clerk) and make a report next guild.

"As might be expected, at Easter guild the chairman of the stewards, (Mr. Nichol,) requested his worship to fulfil his promise, and give the court his law men's opinion respecting the insertion in the book. His worship said, "on account of the *violent* proceedings of the last guild, he considered himself freed from any obligation, and therefore declined giving them such opinion." While his worship was speaking, I recollected that he, at the former guild, had made use of the expression "club law," which was the only thing I could recollect wore any appearance of *violence* at that time. His worship being called on for an explanation, he said he only meant, by the word "violence," the intemperate discussion of words.

"After some observations on the part of Mr. Nichol, relative to the Moor, a subject of considerable importance to the Burgesses was brought forward; viz. the revenue of the town. As this matter seems to require particular attention from the public, it may be necessary to observe, that no satisfactory information is likely to be obtained on this subject by any ordinary means. Although charters were read, oaths of auditors repeated, instances of gross error and neglect brought forward, it all appeared too little to make any favourable impression on the mind or conduct of the chief magistrate; his principal arguments consisted of protests against what he termed irregular proceedings; without even dropping one word to impress an idea that he wished us to know any thing of this matter; notwithstanding his fair promises of attention to the just interests of the burgesses on the day of his election."

In this gentleman, Mr. Editor, behold a picture of your true orthodox aldermen. Although as Mr. Clark informs us, instances of gross error and neglect were brought forward, &c. they all were too little to make any impression on this chief magistrate, notwithstanding his

fair promises of attention to the just interests of the burgesses on the day of his election. Is this the manner he fulfils the entreaties of the church, who prays that "magistrates may have grace to execute justice and to maintain truth." Is to protest when a person ought to argue the way to maintain truth? and to keep his constituents blind, *his* method of executing justice?

Has truth no nobler weapons than mere assertion? is justice nothing better than obstinacy? is keeping the freemen ignorant of their rights the best way of executing justice? Instead of this being the conduct of a christian magistrate, I would be apt to conclude from Mr. Clark's statement, that this gentleman and totally disregarded his former promises, and sneered at the obligations of an oath.

"If I may be allowed," says our author, "to put appearances into words, the plain and unsophisticated language of such proceedings as we have lately experienced is,—"we are so wise that we can draw no additional knowledge from future occurrences; and we pledge ourselves, that should it be otherwise, the additional knowledge we acquire shall produce no effect on our conduct. The wisdom and experience of ages, and the changes which ought to be produced in our *customs*, is a phantom, with which we will have nothing to do."

> "Custom, the world's great idol, we adore;
> And knowing this, we seek to know no more."

Here Mr. Clark might have introduced a parallel between the effects of corporations and those of the government of Turkey. I am afraid too much feeling or delicacy towards *the tender consciences* of the aldermen restrained his pen. I, however, who have no such motive, will try the parallel as a hint on a small scale. Rulhiere says, "the Turkish institutions [corporations] are *fundamentally adverse to improvement, which must keep them back while other nations are advancing. To make a sensible progress in any thing, to invent new arts, or improve the old, would be an offence against their religion* [*charters*] *To seek any knowledge that was* [*is*] *not possessed by the founder of their faith* [*Mr. Mayor*] *would be to insult him. The Turk* [*alderman*] *therefore thinks himself bound in duty to oppose all innovation.*"

"When the subject appeared," says our author, "sufficiently discussed, the following order was read:

'It appearing to this court that very great neglect to such parts of our charters as relate to the revenue of the town had taken place,

"Resolved, that it be made a standing order of this court, that no

man be made an auditor, but such as will audit the accounts by proper vouchers, and bring their report before the next guild.

"This order was received with general applause. The stewards of the different mysteries, who have the exclusive privilege of returning auditors for all the other companies, were requested to stand up; which they did, (with only two exceptions) and, by holding up their right hands, pledged themselves, in a public manner, to attend to the order. Of the two who sat still, we may remark,—one very honestly gave his reason in court; he said "*he was putting up for a place in the corporation, therefore saw no reason to stand up;*" the other, more modest secretly suggested he had a family, and, forsooth, we know *he makes the aldermen's gowns.*

"The court was more numerous and respectable than had been seen for many years, and great order preserved. In this state this subject for the present rests: And as it is in the power of the companies to remedy the evil complained of, I hope they will not disappoint the expectations of their brethren and the public."

I must now take leave again to request your indulgence until next month. The two gentlemen whom we have left sitting whilst the other stewards stood up, (more emphatically to mark their approbation of the two fore-mentioned resolutions.) These sitting gentry, I say, sir, must receive a little more of my attention; they richly merit my regard, and I should be unjust and incivil did I not celebrate such "independent electors," such meritorious characters! their works must bear witness of them! I wish Mr. Clark would favour me with their names and occupations, through your Magazine.

Your's, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR VERDIGREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, Oct. 3d, 1809.*

As one essential use of your Commercial Magazine is the diffusion of knowledge in the arts and manufactures of your country, I therefore take the liberty when any thing I think useful occurs to me, to send to you, leaving it to your judgement whether it is worth insertion or not. When rival nations like Britain and France, lay such severe edicts on one another's commodities, which raises the value to the consumer, it is then for the sake of livelihood or gain man surmounts

difficulties, and often substitutes other articles in the place of those which become nearly prohibited.

When I was making acetate of alumine, or what dyers call red mordant, the high price of French verdigrease occurred to me, and having seen something in a former Number of your Magazine, offered as a substitute, I made a small experiment, and I think an article might be made for dyers and hatters, who use a quantity of it, at little more expence than blue stone, (or sulphate of copper,) which is 10*d.* per lb. and verdigrease is at 6*s.* or 7*s.* The difference between blue stone and verdigrease (I mean to use the names common among dyers) is not great; they are the same metal, only dissolved in different acids; the blue stone is copper dissolved in vitriol, and verdigrease is copper dissolved in vinegar, the one a mineral acid, and the other a vegetable one. The last does not injure the cloth so much as the vitrolic acid; the dyer always prefers verdigrease before blue stone, for the vegetable acid flies off at boiling, and the copper it held in solution is precipitated on the cloth a long with the logwood. Whereas, from the quantity taken to dye black, if they used blue stone, the vitriolic acid would redden the logwood, and if it is strong would prevent the precipitating of the oxide of the metal on the cloth; the method I would propose, is to have strong pyroligneous acid purified from the oil, as it is now done, saturated with chalk till none of its acidity is discoverable, then add liquid blue stone, about new milk warm, stirred well about, I think about 2lbs. of blue stone to 1lb. of chalk; however, I generally used to know by the taste, which requires time and practice; but what is wanted is to have as much chalk as to take up the acid of the blue stone, and no more blue stone than the pyroligneous acid can hold in solution, a little practice will soon discover the proportions according to the strength of the acids; the principles on which it acts are these, the vitriolic acid attacks the chalk, unites with it, and precipitates; while the pyroligneous acid unites with the copper in the blue stone and is suspended; thus the clear you have is the same as the liquid verdigrease; this I am pretty confident will answer every purpose for which the dyer uses it, and will cost less than one-fifth of the price, and if the clear was taken and evaporated by heat it would be the same as the foreign verdigrease; however dyers generally add water to it, so that by making it themselves they would save the expence of the evaporation.

I am, &c.

S. E

ON THE PRESENT PRICES OF WOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your last number, one of your correspondents, who signs himself "a Manufacturer," has given himself no little trouble to correct my supposed errors in the calculation of the price which cloth ought to bear, made from a certain description of wool; which affords me an opportunity of entering more minutely into my former statements.

I most readily acknowledge that the thanks of the public are due to my Lord Sheffield, and other noblemen and gentlemen for their patriotic exertions to improve the quality of wools grown in England, as also to preserve a proper medium in the price of such wools, it being obvious that if we can save the large sums which have been hitherto paid to Spain, a great good (to the landed interests in particular) must arise.

It is of little consequence to the manufacturer of whom he purchases his materials, or from whence they come, provided they are such as suit his purpose; but I must beg again to repeat, that the calculation is founded in error.

In proceeding I will make a few observations on the statement alluded to, by which it appears that the *prime* cloth made from my Lord Sheffield's wool is calculated at about 17*s.* per yard. It should also have been stated, what the *inferior* cloth made from this would *sell for*. My friend calculates for the *best quality*, on the price which the wool cost in the *fleece only*, without making any allowance for the inferior sorts, which are necessarily thrown out, and which comparatively are of little or no value, consequently the prime sort must be sold at an advanced price to cover the loss which will be sustained on the inferior qualities; and it is from this cause I have stated, that the prime sort of these wools purchased in the fleece at 8*s.* per lb. cannot be rendered to the manufacturer for less than 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

I cannot contradict the particular fact of my Lord Sheffield's wool, but I mean to state what is usually the case, and that in the regular course of business, the prices which I before quoted will be found nearly correct.

It is well known that the different farmers' wools are purchased by woolstaplers, whose business it is to separate the various qualities

which the fleece contains, the *best sort* of which, as I have before said, cannot be rendered for less than 6*s.* or 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. because another part will not be worth more than 1*s.* per lb. and a considerable deficiency in weight will arise, from the quantity of dust, dirt, &c. which naturally falls, and is thrown out from such wool in the sorting.

It is usual to divide these wools into five, six, or seven sorts, each of which will bear a price in proportion to its quality; but my friend seems not to be aware that the fleece contains different qualities, and from his statement I should suppose he imagines the whole to be made up together; if such were the case, he would be more correct, but not quite so, for as few manufacturers have the means of dying their own blue, they send their wool to a common dyer, in its *raw state*, and are charged 2*s.* per lb. in *that* state for woading a dark blue, so that from hence no profit arises to the maker; neither are the charges for manufacturing more than sufficient to cover the expences attending it, including rent, and interest of money expended in machinery and utensils.

With regard to the quantity necessary to make a yard of cloth seven-quarters wide, however less it might have required of my Lord Sheffield's particular wool, yet on an average it will be found 2¼lbs. is not an incorrect calculation, because all flocks are not washed equally clean, and it is probable more care is taken with his Lordship's wool than with that of farmers in general.

I have only to add my request to your correspondent, that if he has any doubts remaining on this subject, he will make application to some respectable wool merchant to know at what price he would sell such English wools as are proper for making the best sort of British cloth, if he gives the grower 3*s.* per lb. in the fleece.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

A MANUFACTURER, of Bradford, Wilts.

P. S. Cloth made from Spanish wool at 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. can be rendered much cheaper than what is made of English wool at the same price, on account of the much greater quantity of waste in the latter.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING ISINGLASS.

WHILE Isinglass is such an essential in a variety of British manufactures and preparations, and for which we are indebted chiefly to

importation, the following account of the method of making it, will not only be entertaining, but furnish some useful hints for British ingenuity, in procuring a substitute equal to that imported from Russia--it is taken from an account published in the 63d Vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, by Humphrey Jackson, Esq.

The secret of Isinglass rested a long time solely with the Russians, and made from the fish *Huso*, or Isinglass Sturgeon; and its name in Greek signifies fish-glue, viz. ICHTHYOCOLLA. All authors who have hitherto delivered processes for making fish-glue, or Isinglass, have greatly mistaken both its constituent matter and preparation. To prove this assertion, it may not be improper to recite what a writer of the name of Pomet says on the subject, as he appears to be the principal author, whom the rest have copied. After describing the fish, he says, as to the manner of making the Isinglass, the sinewy parts of the fish are boiled in water till all of them be dissolved that will dissolve, then the gluey liquor is strained and set to cool. Being cold, the fat is carefully taken off, and the liquor itself is boiled to a juicy consistency, then cut to pieces and made into a twist, bent in form of a crescent, as commonly sold, then hung upon a string and carefully dried. From this account it might rationally be concluded that every species of fish, which contained gelatinous principles, would yield Isinglass; and this parity of reasoning seems to have given rise to the hasty conclusion of those who strenuously search for the extraction of Isinglass from sturgeon, but as that fish is easily procurable, the negligence of ascertaining the fact, by experiment, seems inexcusable. In my first attempt to discover the constituent parts and manufacture of Isinglass, relying too much upon the authority of some chemical authors, whose veracity I had experienced in many instances, I found myself constantly disappointed. Glue, nor Isinglass, was the result of every process; and although in the same view, a journey to Russia proved fruitless, yet a steady perseverance in the research proved not only successful as to this object, but in the pursuit to discover, resinous matter plentifully procurable in the British fisheries, which has been found by ample experience to answer similar purposes. It is now no longer a secret that our lakes and rivers of North America are stocked with immense quantities of fish, said to be of the same species with those in Muscovy, and yielding the finest Isinglass; the fisheries whereof, under due encouragement, would doubtless supply all Europe with this valuable article.

No artificial heat is necessary to the production of Isinglass, neither is the matter dissolved for this purpose, for as the continuity of its fibres would be destroyed by solution, the mass would become brittle

in drying, and snap short asunder, which is always the case with glue, but never with Isinglass; the latter indeed may be resolved into glue with boiling water; but its fibrous composition would be found impracticable afterwards, and a fibrous texture is one of the most distinguishing characteristics of genuine Isinglass. A due consideration, that an imperfect solution of Isinglass, called *Finings* by the brewers, possessed a peculiar property of clarifying malt liquors, induced me to attempt its analysis in cold subacid menstruums. One ounce and a half of good Isinglass, steeped a few days in a gallon of stale beer, was converted into good finings of a remarkably thick consistence. The same quantity of glue, under similar treatment, yielded only a mucilaginous liquor, resembling diluted gum-water, which instead of clarifying beer, increased both its tenacity and turbidness, and communicated other properties in no respect corresponding with those of genuine finings.—On commixing three spoonfuls of the solution of Isinglass with one gallon of malt liquor in a tall cylindrical glass, a vast number of curdly masses became presently formed by the reciprocal attraction of the particles of Isinglass and the feculencies of the beer, which increasing in magnitude and specific gravity, arranged themselves accordingly, and fell in a combined state to the bottom through the well known laws of gravitation; for, in this case there is no elective attraction, as some have imagined, which bears the least affinity with what frequently occurs in chemical decompositions.

If what is commercially termed *long* and *short stapled Isinglass* be steeped a few hours in fair cold water, the entwisted membranes will expand and reassume their original beautiful hue *, and by a dexterous address may be perfectly unfolded. By this simple operation we find that Isinglass is nothing more than certain membranous parts of fishes divested of their native mucosity, rolled and twisted into the forms above-mentioned and dried in the open air.

The sounds or air-bladders of fresh-water fish in general are preferred for this purpose, as being the most transparent, flexible, delicate substances. These constitute the finest sorts of Isinglass; those called *Book* and *Ordinary Staple* are made of the intestines, and probably of the peritonæum of the fish. The belluga yields the greatest quantity, as being the largest and most plentiful fish in the Moscovy rivers; but the sounds of all fresh-water fish yield more or less fine Isinglass, particularly the smaller sorts, found in prodigious quantities in the Cas-

* If the transparent Isinglass be held in certain positions to the light, it frequently exhibits beautiful prismatic colours.

pian sea, and several hundred miles beyond Astracan, in the Wolga, Yaik, Don, and even as far as Siberia, where it is called *kla* by the natives, which signifies a glutinous matter; it is the basis of the Russian glue, which is preferred to all other kinds for its strength. The sounds, which yield the finer Isinglass, consist of parallel fibres, and are easily rent longitudinally, but the ordinary sorts are found composed of double membranes, whose fibres cross each other obliquely, resembling the coats of a bladder; hence the former are more readily pervaded and divided with subacid liquors, but the latter, through a peculiar kind of interwoven texture, are with great difficulty torn asunder, and long resist the power of the same menstruum; yet when duly resolved are found to act with equal energy in clarifying liquors.

Isinglass receives its different shapes in the following manner:

The part of which it is composed, particularly the sounds, are taken from the fish while sweet and fresh, slit open, washed from their slimy *sordes*, divested of every thin membrane which envelopes the sound, and then exposed to stiffen a little in the air: in this state they are formed into rolls, about the thickness of a finger, and in length according to the intended size of the staple, a thin membrane is generally selected for the centre of the roll, round which the rest are folded alternately, and about half an inch of each extremity of the roll is turned inwards. The due dimensions being thus obtained, the two ends of what is called *short staple*, are pinned together with a small wooden peg, the middle of the roll is then pressed a little downwards, which gives it the resemblance of a heart shape, and thus it is laid on boards or hung up in the air to dry. The sounds which compose the *long staple* are longer than the former; but the operator lengthens this sort at pleasure by interfolding the ends of one or more pieces of the sound with each other: the extremities are fastened with a peg like the former, but the middle part of the roll is bent more considerably downwards, and in order to preserve the shape of the three obtuse angles thus formed, a piece of round stick, about a quarter of an inch diameter, is fastened in each angle with small wooden pegs, in the same manner as the ends. In this state it is permitted to dry long enough to retain its form, when the pegs and sticks are taken out, and the drying completed; lastly, the pieces of Isinglass are collected in rows, by running packthread through the pegholes, for convenience of package.

The membranes of the book sort being thick and refractory, will not admit a similar formation with the preceding, the pieces therefore, after their sides are folded inwardly, are bent in the centre in such a manner that the opposite sides resemble the cover of a book, from

whence its name; a peg being run across the middle, fastens the sides together, and thus it is dried like the former. This sort is interleaved and the pegs run across the ends, the better to prevent its unfolding. That called *lake Isinglass* is formed of the bits and fragments of the staple sorts, put into a flat metalline pan, with a very little water, and heated just enough to make the parts cohere like a pancake when it is dried, but frequently it is over-heated, and such pieces, as before observed, are useless in the business of fining Isinglass, is best made in the summer, as frost gives it a disagreeable colour, deprives it of weight, and impares its gelatinous principles; its fashionable forms are unnecessary, and frequently injurious to its native qualities. It is common to find oily putrid matter and *exuviæ* of insects between the implicated membranes, which through the inattention of the cellarman often contaminate wines and malt liquors in the act of clarification. These peculiar shapes might probably be introduced originally with a view to conceal and disguise the real substance of Isinglass and preserve the monopoly; but as the mask is now taken off, it cannot be doubted to answer every purpose more effectually in its native state, without any subsequent manufacture whatever, especially to the principal con-consumers, who hence will be enabled to procure sufficient supplies from the British colonies. Until this laudable end can be fully accomplished, and as a species of Isinglass more easily procurable from the marine fisheries may probably be more immediately encouraged, it may be manufactured as follows:

The sounds of cod and ling bear great analogy with those of the *accipeser* genus of Linnæus---and are so generally well known as to require no particular description.

The Newfoundland and Iceland fishers split open the fish as soon as taken, and throw the back bones with the sounds annexed in a heap. But previous to incipient putrefaction, the sounds are cut out, washed from their slimes and salted for use. In cutting out the sounds the intercostal parts are left behind, which are much the best; the Iceland fishermen are so sensible of this, that they beat the bone upon a block with a thick stick, till the pockets, as they term them, come out easily, and thus preserve the sound entire. If the sounds have been cured with salt, that must be dissolved by steeping them in water before they are prepared for Isinglass; the fresh sound must then be laid upon a block of wood whose surface is a little elliptical, to the end of which a small hair brush is nailed, and with a saw-knife the membranes on each side of the sound must be scraped off. The knife is rubbed upon the brush occasionally to clear its teeth; the pockets are

cut open with scissars and perfectly cleansed of the mucous matter with a coarse cloth; the sounds are afterwards washed a few minutes in lime-water, in order to absorb their oily principle, and lastly in clear water. They are then laid upon nets to dry in the air, but if intended to resemble the foreign Isinglass, the sounds of cod will only admit that called *book*; but those of ling of both shapes. The thicker the sounds are, the better the Isinglass, colour excepted; but that is immaterial to the brewer, who is its chief consumer. This Isinglass resolves into fining, like the other sorts in subacid liquors, as stale beer, cyder, old hock, &c. and in equal quantities produces similar effects upon turbid liquors, except that it falls speedier and closer to the bottom of the vessel, as may be demonstrated in tall cylindrical glasses; but foreign Isinglass retains the consistency of fining preferably in warm weather, owing to the greater tenacity of native mucilage. Vegetable acids are, in every respect, best adapted to fining; the mineral acids are too corrosive, and even insalubrious in common beverage.

It is remarkable, that during the conversion of Isinglass into fining, the acidity of the menstruum seems greatly diminished, at least to taste; not on account of any alkaline property in the Isinglass probably, but by its inveloping the acid particles. It is likewise reduceable into jelly with alkaline liquors, which indeed are solvents of all animal matters; even cold lime water dissolves it into a pulpous *magma*. Notwithstanding this is inadmissible as fining, on account of the menstruum, it produces admirable effects in other respects: for, on commixture with compositions of plaster, lime, &c. for ornamenting walls exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, it adds firmness and permanency to the cement; and if common brick mortar be worked up with this jelly, it soon becomes almost as hard as the brick itself; but for this purpose it is more commodiously prepared, by dissolving it in cold water, acidulated with vitriolic acid; in which case, the acid quits the jelly, and forms with the lime a *selenetic* mass, while at the same time the jelly being deprived in some measure of its moisture, through the formation of an indissoluble concrete amongst its parts, soon dries, and hardens into a firm body, whence its superior strength and durability are easily comprehended.

It has been long a prevalent opinion, that sturgeon, on account of its cartilaginous nature, would yield great quantities of Isinglass; but on examination no part of this fish, except the inner coat of the sound, promised the least success. This being full of *rugae*, adheres so firmly to the external membrane, which is useless, that the labour of repeat-

ing them supersedes the advantage.---The intestines, however, which in the larger fish extend several yards in length, being cleansed from their mucus and dried, were found surprizingly strong and elastic, resembling cords made with the intestines of other animals, commonly called *cat-gut*, and from some trials, promised superior advantages when applied to mechanical operations.

Isinglass is also of great use in medicine.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MATTHEW BOULTON, ESQ.

Of the Soho Foundery, near Birmingham.

BIOGRAPHICAL accounts of such persons who have rendered themselves remarkable in any of the numerous paths of life, are always highly entertaining and instructive, but the biographer mostly makes his selection of characters from those who are rendered remarkable chiefly from titles or eccentricities, whilst many valuable members of society are totally disregarded and unnoticed to the world. An account of such persons who have taken an active part amongst the commercial or trading part of the community will, we trust, be not only entertaining, but highly instructive; and we have to request the particular attention of our Correspondents to this part of our plan, for to them alone can we be indebted for the favour of *Biographical Communications* of such characters who have rendered themselves remarkable in their line of Trade and Invention, perhaps hitherto only barely noticed by former writers, and it must at the same time be gratifying to the friends and relations of departed genius, to have such an opportunity of recording their merits. In the Provincial Occurrences for last month, we had to notice the death of Matthew Boulton, Esq of the Soho Foundery.]

IF genius and indefatigable industry, directed by the purest patriotism, have any claim to the notice of our readers, an account of this gentleman cannot but be highly acceptable. When we contemplate the enlarged extent of his views, the wide and rapid circulation of his improvements and discoveries in the most important branches of art, and the numerous and honourable connections which he has formed in every part of the civilized world, we shall be obliged to admit that few men possess greater claims to the attention and gratitude of their country. Matthew Boulton, son of Matthew Boulton, by Christian, daughter of Mr. Peers, of Chester, was born at Birmingham, the 14th of September, 1728. He received the chief part of his education at a private grammar school, kept by the Rev. Mr. Ansted, who officiated at St. John's Chapel, Deritend. So early as the year 1745, Mr. Boulton having lost his father, who left him in flourishing circumstances, distinguished himself by the invention of a new and most ingenious method of inlaying steel. Buckles, watch chains, and a great variety of other articles, wrought at his manufactory, were exported in large

quantities to France, where they were eagerly purchased by the English, who affected to have no taste for the productions of their own country. The confinement of a populous town was but ill suited to such an establishment as soon became necessary for Mr. Boulton's farther experiments. Accordingly, in the year 1762, he purchased those extensive tracts of common, at that time a barren heath, with only a small house and mill, on which the Soho manufactory now stands. He laid the foundation of his present extensive works, at the expence of 9000*l.* To this spot his liberal patronage soon attracted great numbers of ingenious men from all parts, and by their aid he so eminently succeeded in imitating the *or molu*, that the most splendid apartments in this and in many foreign countries received their ornaments from Soho. Here too the works of the greatest masters in oil colours were mechanically taken off, with such ease and exactness, that the original could scarcely be distinguished from the copy. This mode of copying was invented by the late Mr. Eggington, whose performances in stained glass afterwards introduced his name to public notice. The utmost power of the water mill, which Mr. Boulton had hitherto employed, fell infinitely short, even with the aid of horses, of that immense force which was soon found necessary to the completion of his designs. Recourse was therefore had, about the year 1767, to that *chef d'œuvre* of human ingenuity, the steam engine. The first that Mr. Boulton constructed was on M. Savary's plan; but the machine was yet, as it were, in its infancy, and by no means answered Mr. Boulton's expectations. In the year 1769, Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, obtained a patent for such a prodigious improvement of it, that Mr. Boulton immediately sought his acquaintance, and induced him to settle at Soho. At this place the facility of its application to a variety of concerns, wherein great force was requisite, soon manifested its superior utility and vast advantages to the public; parliament, therefore, in 1775, cheerfully granted a prolongation of Mr. Watt's patent for twenty-five years. A partnership now commenced between Messrs. Boulton and Watt; and a manufactory of steam engines, on their improved plan was established at Soho, which still supplies the chief mines and manufactories throughout the kingdom. Aided by such talents, and commanding such unlimited mechanical powers, Mr. Boulton's views soon expanded, and Soho began to exhibit symptoms of the extraordinary advantages it had acquired. The art of coining had long stood in need of simplification and arrangement, and to this art Mr. Boulton no sooner turned his attention, than about the year 1788, he erected a coining mill, on an

improved plan, and struck a gold medal of the full weight of a guinea, and of the same form as that of his new copper coinage lately put into circulation. The superior advantages of that form are obvious. The impression is far less liable to friction; and by means of a steel gauge of equal diameter, money coined on that principle, may be examined by measure as well as by weight, the rim being exactly circular. Moreover the intrinsic is so nearly equal to the current value of every piece, that, without a steam engine and adequate apparatus, every attempt to counterfeit the Soho coinage must be made with loss. The fabrication of base money seems likely, by these means, to be speedily checked, and, it is to be hoped entirely defeated. The mill at Soho works eight machines, each of which receives stamps, and delivers out, by the aid of only a little boy, from seventy to ninety pieces of copper in one minute. Either of them is stopped without the smallest interruption to the motion of the others. In adjoining apartments all the preparatory processes are carried on with equal facility and dispatch; such as rolling the copper into sheets, dividing them into blanks, and shaking them into bags clean and ready for the die. Without any personal communication between the different classes of workmen, the blanks are conveyed to the room where they are shaken and from thence to the coining room in boxes, moving with immense velocity on an inclined plane, and accompanied by a ticket of their weight. The Sierra Leone Company have employed Mr. Boulton's mint in the coinage of silver, and the East India Company in that of copper. He has also sent two complete mints to Petersburgh. Mr. Boulton having presented the late Emperor Paul I, with some of the most curious articles of his manufactory, in return received a polite letter of thanks and approbation, together with a splendid collection of medals, minerals from Siberia, and specimens of all the modern money of Russia. With the view of still further improving and facilitating the manufactory of steam engines, Messrs. Boulton and Watt, in conjunction with their sons, established a foundery at Smethwick, a short distance from Soho. Here that powerful agent is employed, as it were, to multiply itself, and its various parts are fabricated and adapted together with the same regularity, neatness, and expedition, which distinguish all the operations of their manufactory. Those engines are afterwards distributed to all parts of the kingdom by the Birmingham canal, which communicates with a wet dock belonging to the foundery. It could scarcely be expected that envy would view with indifference such singular merit, and such unexampled success. The inventions and improvements of Messrs. Boulton and Watt were

first imitated, and then either decried or disputed. Reason laboured in vain to silence the clamours of injustice, and to defeat the stratagems of fraud. At length, in the year 1792, a solemn decision of parliament, and, about the same time, the concurrent opinion of the Court of King's Bench, forbade any encroachment. The last discovery for which Mr. Boulton obtained a patent, was the important "Method of raising Water and other Fluids;" an ample description of which will be given in our next number. Whoever contemplates the merit and utility of a long life devoted to such valuable pursuits, as we have here briefly and very imperfectly described, and recollects, without emotion, that the spot on which so much has been done, and is still doing; where hundreds of women and children easily earn a comfortable subsistence; where population is as rapidly increasing, and the means of national prosperity improving in proportion, was lately a bleak, swampy, and sterile waste, must want understanding to comprehend, or sympathy to appreciate, the happiness of his fellow-creatures. To comment upon the private character of a gentleman in Mr. Boulton's situation, would be an useless task; we shall therefore only observe, that as his great and expanded mind formed and brought to perfection the wonderful works we have briefly endeavoured to describe, so he felt no greater felicity than that of diffusing happiness to all around him. For a long time previous to his decease, he had been confined to his room by illness, and his dessolution daily expected. His memory will ever remain dear to the British nation, whose glory was advanced in proportion to his own fame.—While we commemorate those great men who have sought their country's honour in the fields of war, we ought not to omit paying a just tribute of applause to those who have promoted arts, industry, and commerce, and diffused plenty and comfort through the realm, by cultivating science, and applying it to the useful arts of peace.

THE MERCHANT, No. IV.

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo.
I GATHER NOTHING BUT WHAT IS SUITABLE AND TRUE.

AT the last Sunday's meeting our good friend, the Quaker, was strongly animadverting upon the various frauds and deceptions made use of in public trade, and more particularly by the retail dealers of the present day. This subject has more than once stole upon our

observation, but whenever we have sat down with an intention of investigating the causes and pointing out the frauds of trade in any particular instances, it has led us into such a connection of dishonesty, that to deal it out in portions suitable to the space allowed us in the corner of The Tradesman's Magazine, would be too partial for the general tenets of the Merchant, and to write it down generally, might be compared to the labour of Hercules in cleansing the Augean stable.

Fraudulent bankruptcies are often proceeded against with all the rigours of law, in that case provided, but fraudulent acts of bankruptcy are still oftener committed with impunity to the great detriment, and sometimes ruin of the fair dealer. Losses in trade and business we are all liable to more or less, and these in the present situation of the times, with respect to trade as connected more or less with foreign traffic, will necessarily be the consequence of many unavoidable bankruptcies; but of all the various mercantile or trading concerns, the most inexcusable for liability to loss, except by wilful or negligent misconduct, we think that bankruptcy of the affairs of any *banking* concern approaches the nearest to fraudulency of any of the "*whereas's*" that may appear in the Gazette.

In every connection of trade or dealing with any mercantile house or tradesman whatever, there exists between the *trader* and the *tradee* a mutual risk; and for this mutual risk, otherwise *trade*, there is an expected benefit to be derived between the parties, which traffic has apportioned according to the liability of risk, or chance of possible loss; but for a house supported only and established, not singly upon the faith, but with the very property of others, to whom they use no benefit or even common interest for ready cash reposed in their possession, which can be immediately converted to a certain interest for the benefit of the holders only, without the least liability to loss or risk; we say again, than an engagement with the property of others, in a system of trade or traffic beyond what discretion or honesty should point out, is highly reprehensible, and calls out loudly for some severe restrictions on this head, in a revision of the bankrupt laws.

We have recently noticed in the daily journals, the account of the decease of a person of the name of Tomkins, recorded as a singular character, under circumstances that we could sincerely wish may not be founded in truth. It recorded that this person was formerly supposed to be not only the most correct, but at the same time the most incorrect book-keeper throughout the kingdom, and that he obtained a very handsome independence by making fictitious sets of books for

those persons who were for their own interest obliged to appear before certain gentlemen at Guild hall.

It is said he was the first person who suggested the idea of imputing the losses sustained by bankrupts, to extensive speculations in the lottery, and for which purpose he used to procure the unsuccessful numbers at about 2*s.* each from the different offices or holders, and charge them in his accounts as having being unfortunately purchased by his employers.

But whilst we are shewing one side of the question in the most glaring colours, we think it a proper opportunity for the sake of public credit to record, that we also observed a few weeks since in the Leeds Intelligencer, an account of a bankrupt in the West Riding of Yorkshire, (whose name we are extremely sorry not to have noticed) who having obtained his certificate from his creditors, had again embarked in business, and being more successful than formerly, had most honourably and creditably to himself, discharged the whole of his former debts, although he was exonerated therefrom by law. In consequence of this laudable action, his creditors very properly presented him with an handsome piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription of the integrity of the possessor.

In our second Number we noticed the credulity of the British merchant in suffering himself to be the dupe of foreign artifice, which so frequently contributes to bankruptcy; and in looking into the connections of the different failures, it will be found that at least one-third the number are from the causes and consequences of the bad faith of foreign connections.

In the ensuing Number of The Tradesman, for the month of September, we have perused the correspondence of *a Young Tradesman*, giving a plan of a society of merchants for the prevention of Swindling; but on a consideration of the sketch proposed, we find it, however well meant, entirely impossible to be put in execution.

It is supposed that by forming a society of the principal merchants on 'Change, a committee of such society selected from the most intelligent in trade and commerce, particularly with the Continent, would be able to procure sufficient intelligence of the stability of all those who might come to this country, or on 'Change might solicit credit. But we are fearful the theory of this plan could not be reduced to practice, as few merchants are in the habits of knowing or being acquainted with the connections of other mercantile houses; and from what has come under our knowledge in this line, with respect to a general recommendation of the character or stability of a house,

we know that a single remittance from abroad in the behalf of a person or foreign merchant, arrived in this kingdom through the means only of a respectable house abroad, is quite sufficient in the way of trade for their answering for such foreigner, or any mercantile or other enquiry—in the following manner:

> "*We have duly received your enquiry concerning the firm of Mr.* ———, *lately arrived from the Continent; in reply to which, we have to inform you, that he is arrived on some* COMMERCIAL SPECULATIONS, *and we* RECOMMEND *him as such to be a person of good character.*"

Indeed in every kind of mercantile enquiry of character or stability, the references in general will always be found to answer in this common place way.

It appears to us that the fair trader is not so circumspect as formerly, and that in order to carry on traffic, particularly with the Continent, they are less scrupulous who they trust than formerly, and we are firmly of opinion that a sufficient remedy might be had to this glaring evil, if we were not so credulous, and to open the eyes of our brother merchants and tradesmen, we think it will be highly conducive thereto, by pointing out the evil from time to time in its proper colours.

The merchant should always bear in mind that persons coming to this country, or even our own country men coming into the market to purchase goods upon long credit, or without equivalent consignments, should be looked upon with a suspicious eye.

There is a system of business, with which every merchant is connected more or less, and which cannot fairly be called any thing short of fraudulent transactions, and with which the present situation of our continental trade has particularly rendered the British merchant liable to, we mean *fraudulent insurances or underwriting.*

The present system of insuring vessels and cargoes from and to the British ports and colonies is almost as destructive to the merchant as insuring in the little go, is to the labouring class; the chances are ten to one in favour of the insurer. Let the risk be ever so great, the shipper is induced to suppose he shall find security by the payment of a premium adequate to such risk, and the common insurance for a cargo to an enemy's port, (Holland for instance) has been actually made at the enormous premium of 25 per cent. when what is the consequence, if the vessel does not escape the dangers of the sea or warfare; the underwriters almost generally bring the demand to the issue of a court of law, where it is about ten to one but some plea

is successfully set up, that the voyage has not been strictly conformable to the terms of the policy, either with respect to want or loss of convoy, a deviation from her courses, or some other plausible pretext, which we daily see by the many causes holding to avoid a payment of the sum insured. Even should the plaintiff gain his cause, on the most moderate calculation, one-third of the sum recovered may truly said to be again lost, in the expences of black gowns, and blue bags. The gentlemen of the long robe during the present period of blockades and orders in council, carry away, without risk or danger, the sweets of most of the mercantile speculations with the Continent. The amount of the sums insured annually, and the sums also expended in law, for the recovery of losses sustained, may be partly imagined by referring to the Tables of the value of Exports and Imports to the Port of London only, as exhibited in the 14th and 15th Number of our present Volume of The Tradesman, being no less a sum than ninety millions sterling, exclusive of the other ports!

But all this is in the line of business, and only cheating upon an extensive scale according to law. Next we come to speak of *fraudulent transactions* among the ordinary tradesmen and retail dealers; but here in multitude we know not where to begin, and the various frauds and artifices as practised in the metropolis of the British empire in particular, might fairly vie with those committed in the Chinese capital.

It is really surprising to the thinking mind, when he reflects on the deliberacy with which a seemingly religious tradesman, after attending his church with all the apparent devotion of the true Christian, will even after taking the Sacrament, step behind the counter and protest to his customers (in the way of trade, mind ye,) what he knows to be totally incorrect, and only with the sinister view of defrauding a fellow Christian.

The most nefarious practice in retail trade, and most prejudicial to the manufacturing and labouring class, is the use of short weights and measures, particularly in the necessary articles of life. We were led to a consideration of this matter, from reading the paper inserted in The Tradesman, for last month, page 321. On the propriety of establishing Parochial Shops in Country Districts, for the Retailing of Articles upon the best and fairest Terms to the labouring Poor. This has been a subject wrote upon more than once, and the plan proposed is laudable; but we think, for obvious reasons, would not have the desired effect as therein proposed, at least from the parochial plan of being under the management of the parish officers. We well know

what might be expected, (at least what would be the result) from establishments under their management; and the following plan seems much more eligible. Let the capital requisite for establishing a shop in each parish or district be raised by subscription, which would not require a very extensive sum, or from a gradual saving from the poor's rate. Let the management of the business be conducted by an honorary committee, who should appoint a proper shopkeeper with a given salary, to be answerable at all times, and liable to the constant visitations and regulations of the committee, for the purchase of the best articles on the most advantageous terms. It may perhaps be argued, that as the improvidence of the peasant and manufacturer often requires a credit during the time they are ill or temporarily out of employment, they must of necessity remain with the chandler's shops, who would assist them in that respect. This we have to observe, might be much better arranged, by some salutary regulations of the committee thereon, according to circumstances.

An adoption of this kind seems to promise particularly beneficial effects in the neighbourhood of manufactories, and would be the means of superseding an advance of wages through the enormous rise of the articles of life to the poor consumer, from the many hands it otherwise passes through, each putting on his *living profit*, as it is called, at the rate of from 25 to 50 per cent. for articles of inferior quality, and short both in weight and measure.

P.

THE ANCIENT AND VENERABLE ART OF WEAVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Homerton, September 12th*, 1809.

As I have always understood your Magazine was meant for a channel, through which every kind of useful or ornamental invention might reach the public, I have therefore thought it my duty to send the enclosed, that it may find a corner in your useful Miscellany; for it is certainly the duty of every true Briton, to glory in giving publicity to the utmost of his abilities, to every thing which he may deem truly honourable to his country. It is, however, more than probable that I should never have heard of the Silk Flag, had I not been lately travelling with one of the gentlemen who is a patron to what is intended, when complete, to be a national ornament.

If this, Mr. Editor, should meet your approbation, shall be happy to send something of a like nature whenever circumstances may throw them in my way.

I remain, your's, &c.

R. L.

"She—laborious—spread
The *spacious loom*, and mixed the *various* thread,
Where as to *life*··THE WOND'ROUS FIGURE rise!"
See the Account of PENELOPE, *in Pope's Translation of Homer.*

The nobility and gentry are most respectfully informed, that the weaving of the silk flag, so long announced to the public, has, owing to various causes, been retarded; it is, however, now begun, and we trust it will be found, upon its completion, equal or even superior on account of its novelty and beauty, to any thing of the kind which has ever been exhibited in this or in any other country.

The committee deem it a duty to communicate a few particulars respecting the silk flag, which may prove gratifying to the curious. As to its dimensions, it is two yards wide; the ground a rich crimson, satin on both sides, and brocaded on each side alike, with appropriate colours, tastefully and elegantly shaded by the artist. Upon its surface will appear woven within an oval, a female figure, of pensive aspect, reclining on a remnant of brocade, lamenting the neglected state of her favourite art. The figure Enterprize is at the same time represented in the generous act of raising her up, and of reviving her drooping spirits, by shewing her a cornucopia, pouring fourth its treasures in abundance on this happy isle. This not unaptly alludes to the wealth and liberality of the British nation, ever foremost to sanction and promote laudable undertakings, especially those destined for the relief of indigent merit. Close to Enterprize, Genius appears erect, pointing to a flag, containing the weavers's arms, and placed upon the Temple of Fame, seeming to say by her expressive countenance—"Execute your arduous task—Britannia will reward your labours; and Fame inscribing them on her sacred edifice, shall convey them to Posterity." Whilst above appears the all-seeing eye of Divine Providence.

The corners of the flag will be adorned with emblems of peace, industry, and commerce: the whole edged with a curious Egyptian border, will exhibit a combination of figures and devices, emblematic of the design for which it has been planned; and when executed, will shew to surrounding nations, in an impressive manner, this interesting fact, that under the auspices of an over-ruling Providence, and cherish-

ed by the b'essings of peace and commerce, the British artists, when fostered and protected, are inferior to none throughout the globe.

The fabrication of this flag, being exceedingly tedious in its progress, must be attended with considerable expence.

The committee take this early opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the nobility and gentry, and especially that of the ladies, who in this specimen of British art, will behold the homely hand of an humble weaver, attempting, without the aid of either pen or pencil, to delineate the female form, with its characteristic loveliness and delicacy.

Ladies and gentlemen who are disposed to forward this laudable undertaking, by enrolling their names as subscribers, will be pleased to signify their intentions to any one of the under-mentioned persons, who will pay every proper attention to their liberality; and one of the committee will be happy to wait upon any lady or gentleman, to present them with a sight of the model, and to furnish them with a card for admission.

Patrons.—Mr. William Titford, manufacturer, 1, Union street, Bishopsgate, treasurer; Mr. William Hale, manufacturer, 4, Wood street, Spitalfields; Mr. John Kincaid, manufacturer, 28, Spital square; Messrs. Racine and Jaques, dyers, Hare street, Bethnal Green.

Committee.—Thomas Atkins, Maiden lane, Wood street, Cheapside; Elias Fletcher, 9, Gun street, Old Artillery ground; William Carter, 128, Brick lane, Spitalfields; Isaac Hoare, 3, Farthing street, Spitalfields; Joseph Benson, 30, Pelham street, Spitalfields; John M'Farlin, 6, Wilks street, Spitalfields; Samuel Agambar, 37, Sclater street, Bethnal green; John Lemeree, 21, Pelham street, Mile-end, New-town; John Randall, 35, Church street, Mile-end New-town; Richard Cliff, 10 King Edward street, Mile-end, New-town.

Or to Samuel Sholl, 17, Gun street, Union street, Bishopsgate; where the flag is manufacturing, who attends to conduct visitors from twelve 'till three o'clock every Friday.

Thomas Frank, weaver; T. Atkins, jun. pattern drawer and reeder.

DETECTION OF ADULTERATED WINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *October 24th*, 1809.

THE frauds practised by unprincipled adulterers of wine, and the injury done to the health of the consumers by the poisonous

ingredients* used in the adulteration, are very serious evils, which loudly call for redress. I have somewhere heard or read a striking story of the dying confession of a noted London wine merchant, who acknowledged, that, in the course of his long continued and extensive business, he had seen numbers of his customers fall victims to their predilection for his wines, and had remarked that no man ever lived long who habitually drank them. I am sorry that I cannot recall to mind the particulars of the tragic tale: but, as I have no doubt that many of your correspondents are better acquainted with them, I hope that some one of the number will send a more circumstantial account of the transaction, to be inserted in your valuable Miscellany, as a terrific warning to incautious wine drinkers, and a stimulus to our rulers to exert their utmost efforts for the remedy of such evils.

If the first duty of the governors be the protection of the governed, surely the inhabitants of this country, who pay so amply contributions for the support of government, have a just right to expect that they shall be protected, not only against the highway ruffian or midnight thief, but also against that more dangerous and detestable miscreant who, under the mask of honest trade, deals out poison in the guise of a cordial beverage, and demands an exorbitant price as the reward of his crime. Nor is the detection of this species of villany so difficult a task as some people may imagine: witness the simple and successful measures adopted for that purpose under the regal government in France—which measures, no doubt, are still pursued with equal vigilence and effect at the present moment.

In that country, persons, privately employed by the police, made it their business to visit taverns and other places where wine was sold, called for a bottle, and, having filled a glass, poured into it a few drops or grains of a chemical liquor or powder, which, by a change in the colour of the wine or the precipitation of a sediment, immediately detected the presence of lead or arsenic, or any other poisonous ingredient; in consequence of which detection, the vender was instantly taken into custody, as guilty of plotting against the lives of his majesty's subjects.

Now, if Frenchmen, who paid only tenpence or a shilling per bottle for *good* wine, experienced such paternal attention to their health on the part of government, how much greater attention are Englishmen entitled to expect, who pay three or four times that sum for the very worst wine they drink, and who are much more exposed to the danger

* Such as *sugar of lead, arsenic*, and other deadly poisons.

of being poisoned, as the temptations to adulterate wine are considerably stronger in this island than they can possibly be in France, or in any other country of which wine is the indigenous produce!

If I should be here asked what was the liquor or powder employed by those agents of the Gallic government, I cannot answer the question. But any good chemist can easily point out liquors and powders that possess the property of precipitating lead and copper and arsenic, or of changing the colour of the wine in which those deleterious minerals are contained. A recipe for the composition of such a liquor is given in the "*Repertory of Arts and Manufactures*," vol. xi. page 280; and the ingredients are at once both cheap and common, viz. *oyster-shells, sulphur, cream of tartar, and spirit of sea salt.* Another recipe I remember to have seen in the "*Critical Review*" a few years back. In short, no difficulty seems to exist respecting the preparation of a liquor that should fully enable the consumers of wine to discover whether they were about to swallow arsenic or any other poison: the only thing necessary is to encourage honest chemists to prepare the composition, and keep it always ready for sale in their shops at a reasonable price.

And, if our rulers do not think expedient to employ persons to visit the taverns and other public houses for the purpose of detecting poisonous liquors, they may accomplish the business at a cheaper rate, and perhaps even much more effectually, in the following manner:—

Let a committee of chemists be commissioned by government to try the necessary experiments, and to determine what substances, dry or liquid, are best calculated for the detection of fraud in wine. Let a law be enacted, making it felony in any wine-merchant to sell a single bottle of wine containing any poisonous mixture: and let every vender of wine be obliged, under a severe penalty, to keep constantly exposed to public view, in one or more conspicuous parts of his shop or room, or warehouse, a printed paper furnished by the officers of excise, and containing clear and ample directions for the use of the detecting liquor or powder. Thus every man who drinks wine will be able to prove each bottle as it comes in—at least so long as he continues sober: and none will incur the risk of being poisoned, except the drunken toper, who, in his intoxication, neglects to try his liquor before he ventures to swallow it.

Exclusive of the benefit which must result to his majesty's faithful subjects from the legislative establishment of such a public test to ascertain the purity of wine, I conceive moreover that it would mate-

rially contribute to the *augmentation of the revenue.* I know several persons who never choose to drink wine at inns or taverns, and whose only motive for that self denial is the fear of drinking poison: and, that many others in every part of the kingdom are occasionally deterred from wine drinking by similar apprehensions, I have not the smallest doubt. But when once the public are furnished with a cheap and infallible criterion to detect the poison or prove the wholesome quality of the liquor, such persons as these above described, being thenceforward relieved from their terrors, will consume a greater quantity of wine than they drink at present, and will yield a consequent increase of revenue to the treasury.

The increase, however, to be expected from their enlarged consumption may be considered as a mere trifle, when compared with the sums which accrue from the suppression of *smuggling.* No great sagacity is requisite to discover how much more difficult the task to smuggle at once entire pipes of *grape* wine from the continent to England, than successively to smuggle a few bottles at a time of *sloe* and *logwood* wine, from an obscure garret or cellar where it has been clandestinely brewed, to some secret corner of an inn or tavern where the exciseman would never dream of looking for them. But, though they may escape the vigilance of the exciseman, the wine drinker will soon detect the fraud by the application of a few drops or grains of his chemical preparation: he will of course refuse to drink or pay for such stuff—will insist on being furnished with the genuine juice of the grape—and, if mine host prove refractory, will take him before a magistrate to declare upon oath from what *wine brewer* he purchased the objectionable liquor.

When every wine drinker is, in his own defence, interested in becoming an informer without fee or reward, the brewing and smuggling of *sloe* and *logwood* wine will of course rapidly diminish: in the same proportion, the importation of *grape* wine will necessarily increase; and the collectors of the customs will soon bear ample testimony to the truth of the assertion, that *our rulers will promote their own interest, while they protect the lives of their fellow-citizens, by adopting strong and effectual measures to prevent the sale of adulterated wines.*

Should the legislative body ever think of ordering the necessary experiments to be made for the purpose, and of enacting a law on the subject, I hope their attention will not be confined to the single article of wine, but that they will in like manner institute proper tests to ascertain whether brandy and other spirituous liquors be free from deleterious mixtures—to detect *cocculus indicus* and other noxious

drugs in malt liquors—and to discover *alum* and other unwholesome ingredients in bread: which, that they may speedily do, is the very sincere wish of,

Sir, your's, &c.

J. C.

RECEIPT FOR A CHEAP AND DURABLE PAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor,

THERE are few countries that give so great an encouragement to inventions and improvements in agriculture, chemistry, or manufactures as Great Britain, and every year furnishes us with the proceedings of our societies thereon, and the new objects that have been attained, for the benefit of the public at large. But we have to regret that many of the most valuable improvements that have received the sanction and obtained premiums of the Societies formed for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, &c. after the time being, are perhaps no more thought of, and in a few years, buried in oblivion, except in the records of the gentleman's library. Many of these inventions at the time of their promulgation, were not of that value with respect to their being an object worthy of general adoption, but were reckoned merely scientific, when a few years afterwards, from local circumstances, these very improvements being generally known, might be then carried into effect with the greatest advantage, and receive farther improvements from numerous practitioners.

As your valuable Periodical Work seems to be the very means of rescuing every thing connected with the various inventions and improvements in the arts and manufactures, and consequently interesting to the trading and commercial part as well as the public at large. I beg leave to send the following extracts, of the process and method of making cheap and durable paints, made with fish oil; particularly at this time when painter's oil and turpentine are at such an enormous price, and every step we can make towards an internal supply of those articles for which we have been obliged to procure from abroad, or in lessening the consumption of them, I look upon as a desideratum of the greatest moment at the present period.

This paint is thus described by the inventor, a Mr. Vandermann, and said to be superior to all others for cheapness and durability.

equal to any in beauty, and not subject to blister or peel off by the sun.

The method and expence is thus described.

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
1 Ton of fish oil, 252 galls. value about	36	0	0
32 galls. of vinegar, at 2*s.* per gall.	3	4	0
12 lbs. of litharge at 5*d.* per lb.	0	5	0
12 lbs. of white copperas, at 6*d.* per lb.	0	6	0
12 galls. of linseed oil, at 6*s.* per gall.	3	12	0
2 galls. of spirits of turpentine, at 8*s.* per gall...	0	16	0
Total 298 galls. will cost *L.*	44	3	0

But the oil thus prepared is worth 5*s.* per gall. or 74*l.* 10*s.* leaving a profit of 30*l.* 7*s.* on every ton of oil.

As a specimen of the paints described, I beg leave to copy the method and expence of preparing what the inventor denominates SUBDUED GREEN.

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
Fresh lime water 6 galls. value	0	0	3
Road dirt fine sifted, 112 lbs. the labour, &c.....	0	1	0
Whiting, 112 lbs.	0	2	4
Blue black, 30 lbs.	0	2	6
Wet blue, 20 lbs.	0	10	0
Residue of the oil, 3 galls. at 2*s.* per gall.	0	6	0
Yellow ochre in powder, 24 lbs.	0	2	0
L.	1	4	1

The whole composition will weigh 368 lbs. of course the expence will be rather less than one penny per lb.; but to render it fit for use, to every 8 lbs. add one quart of the incorporated oil, and the same quantity of linseed oil, and the paint will be found possessed of every requisite quality of beauty, durability, and cheapness; and in this state of preparation it does not exceed 2¼*d.* per lb., whereas the coal tar of the same colour is 6*d.* Upon the same principles, lead colour may be made for less than 2*d.* per lb., a bright green for about 3¼*d.* per lb., a stone colour for 2*d.* per lb., and a brown red for 1*d.*

The same inventor gives also a receipt for a constant white, for the inside painting of houses, which though not divested of smell in the operation, will become dry in four hours, and all the smell gone in that time. The composition of this paint is thus described: To

1 gall. of spirits of turpentine, add 2 lbs. of frankincense, let it simmer over the fire until quite dissolved, then strain it, and bottle it for use. To 1 gall. of the oil, add 1 quart of this, shake them well together and bottle it also.

Let any quantity of white lead be ground with the spirits of turpentine very fine, then add a sufficient portion of the last mixture to it, until it is fit for laying on. If in working it grows thick, it must be thinned with spirits of turpentine. This is a flat or dead white.

A. B. C.

QUERIES ON STAFFORDSHIRE COAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Acton, 10th Oct.* 1809.

As I have observed several of your correspondents have wrote on the subject of the present high price of coals, I make no doubt some of them are equally conversant with the different qualities as with the prices and expences of that necessary article of life.

I could wish to know why house-keepers are averse to the use of the Staffordshire coal, which is forwarded to London by canal navigation, and now selling by weight, as I am informed, at a price, equal to 20*s.* per chaldron less than the coal that is conveyed coastwise. If this coal is not much inferior to the sea coal, and by the cheap conveyance of canal navigation, can be sold at a much less price than it is obvious the other coal can be sold, from the expence, and great scarcity of conveyance by the colliers; why is it not more generally known and brought into use?

If I mistake not, the Staffordshire coal is a more quick consuming coal than sea coal, and therefore not so advantageous for the consumer; but this might easily be remedied by the admixture of some substance to counteract that fault, and from this a hint also might be taken, from the method of forming the patent coal, being nothing more than a proper mixture of coal dust, clay, the refuse of tanner's bark, and the dust of many other articles consumable by fire.

It is true that the Paddington Coal Company are restricted by act of parliament, from furnishing the metropolis beyond a certain quantity of coals annually, being a very wise regulation in time of peace, for the encouragement of that valuable nursery for seamen, the collier trade, but from the constant and more lucrative engagements of the

vessels, formerly in the coal trade, in their present conversion into transports for foreign expeditions, altering the original case, I think it would fairly admit of an alteration in the original system. Therefore, why should not an application be made to parliament authorizing the conveyance of coals for the supply of the metropolis and its environs at libitum, by canal navigation during the time of war.

At the same time it might not be inexpedient if the opening of coal mines, during the time of war were also allowed within fifty miles of London which is otherwise prescribed; as it is a well known fact that Blackheath, Oddo Common, and several other parts of waste land around the metropolis, would produce good veins of coal, and at a moderate depth.

URBANUS.

Method of Cleaning Silk, Woollen, and Cotton, without damaging the Texture or Colour.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor,

IT has been a general and well founded complaint, that most of the receipts and methods of taking out grease spots or stains, from silk, woollen, and cotton articles, have not answered the desired effect, as most of the processes in use for that purpose, if they take out the grease or spot, remove also the original colour, and leave another stain behind just as obnoxious as the original one; but the following method having been used on a variety of different articles with complete success, I think the insertion thereof may be worthy of a corner in your Magazine. And it appears that a Mrs. Morrice, in 1806, received a premium for the receipt from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Manufactures.

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula and preserve the remaining liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table; and having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge in the potatoe liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned till the dirt is perfectly separated, finally wash and it in clean water several times. Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water.

The white fecula will answer the purpose of tapioca and make an useful nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch and hair powder. The coarse pulp which does not pass the sieve is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods.

The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk and cotton, or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the colour; it is also useful in cleaning oil paintings or furniture that is soiled. Dirty painted wainscots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and rubbing the wainscot with it.

Your's, &c.

R. C.

EDITOR.—We think this will also be an answer to our Correspondent from Manchester, in May last, enquiring how to take spots, &c. out of velvet.

QUERY ON A SUBSTITUTE FOR COCHINEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Bankside, 16th Oct.* 1809.

AS I have observed several interesting queries very satisfactorily answered in your intelligent Magazine, through your extensive correspondence, permit me to ask an explanation on an advertisement I have this day observed in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, of LAC LAKE of superior quality being for sale at Leeds as a substitute for cochineal, and recommending their merchants and dyers should try the experiment of its efficacy.

As the use of this substitute would cause a great saving in the expence of cochineal for dying, &c. I am anxious to learn from some person who has tried the experiment, to give me an explanation if it has succeeded. The information requested will oblige not only me but dyers in general.

Your's, &c.

A DYER.

ON THE MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE OF CHINA.

OF the manufacture of China, many specimens have been long imported into Europe, which have been beheld, among us, with universal admiration. One grand object of the mechanic arts is in China, as in other countries, the construction of houses. Stone buildings are comparatively far from numerous in this empire. Wood, bricks, tiles, are the common materials employed in building. The tiles are neatly put together. The general aspect, however, of Chinese architecture, exhibits but an assemblage of littlenesses. The streets of some of the great towns are paved with flat square stones. The bridges are steep, and have their arches narrow, but of strong masonry. The cities are surrounded with walls, strengthened by square towers, and in their height, greatly over-topping the houses within. The houses are rarely furnished within with a sumptuousness approaching, in any degree, even to that of the houses of persons low in the middle ranks of life in England. Horn, talc, and oiled paper, are in China, prepared for many of those uses to which we apply glass in Europe. The Chinese distil ardent spirits from millet and from rice; but, with the preparation of wines and other fermented liquors, they are very little acquainted. They present their meals at the table, already portioned out in small quantities, and in separate dishes, and these dishes piled up, one above another, in considerable numbers, and in a pyramidal form. Salt is manufactured and consumed in very large quantities in the Chinese empire. The government levies upon this article a great revenue. In some parts, an impure nitre is naturally found in such abundance, as to be taken as a cheap substitute for marine salt. The marine salt is coarse, and is prepared in the same manner as that which we call bay salt in Britain. Cotton yarn is spun in the families by the women, who also rear the silk-worms, and are almost the only weavers throughout the Chinese empire. The manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs are exceedingly extensive; as the clothing of the Chinese consists almost solely of these stuffs; and vast quantities of them are likewise exported to foreign countries. The great towns exhibit busy scenes of manufactures and traffic. The hamlets and scattered houses in the country are inhabited by husbandmen alone. Paper is manufactured from the straw of rice, from the fibres of hemp, and from the bark of several other vegetables. The Chinese extract from the carthamus, their finest red dying stuff, and

dye black with the cups of the acorn. They prepare snuff from their tobacco; and likewise use this herb, as well as opium, powdered cinnabar, &c. in smoaking. The art of printing, not indeed with moveable and separate types, but with carved boards of wood, has been long in use in China. It is employed solely as an engine in the hands of the government. Their paper is too thin and weak to receive impressions on both sides. Their letters are well known to be almost as numerous as their words. Though Chinese artists know how to cut stone, wood, or ivory into the imitation of animal forms; yet they are strangers to all expression of grace, proportion, or anatomical truth. In the deficiency of animal fat, the Chinese extract from the berries of that which is called the tallow tree, the *croton sebiferum* of Linnæus, a vegetable fat, of which they prepare their candles. Many articles of their household furniture, and many utensils of various sorts, are manufactured by them from that admirably useful plant, the bamboo. The Chinese inoculate for the small pox by inserting into the nostrils a small portion of cotton, impregnated with infected matter: and hence blindness and weakness of sight are very often the consequences, in China, of this distemper, even in its gentlest form. They make a white mixed metal, an amalgam of copper, zinc, and a little silver, with a small portion of iron or nickel, of which many very beautiful utensils are fabricated. They cast plates of iron with no common skill: but their smith's work is, in general very brittle, clumsy, and unpolished. Gold, though rare, and not much used as money, is collected from among the sands of some of their rivers, and is used in their works of embroidery, &c. They make much use of tin in a diversity of manufactures. Their glass is all, or almost all, from Europe. The Chinese discover great ingenuity in the exact, servile, imitation of European models of almost all sorts. They use, in their porcelain, mixtures of siliceous, aluminous, and calcareous earths, perhaps less adapted to afford the perfection of this manufacture, than those which we have learned to employ in Britain. Being judges of the perfection of earthen wares, they regard with admiration the most beautiful specimens of that which is prepared in this country. Porcelain is manufactured in China, in prodigious quantities: and it must be owned that great excellence is, there, displayed in the encaustic colouring of it.

The foreign commerce of China, though inconsiderable in respect to the extent of the empire, and the immensity of its population, is, however, still very great. From Tartary, the Chinese procure furs, charcoal, horses, and various other raw commodities. Russia furnishes

China with vast quantities of furs. Japan supplies it with copper. From other Asiatic isles, adjacent to its coasts, it receives birds' nests for the table, with a variety of other articles both of luxury and of necessary use. From Hindostan, opium, cotton, tin, pepper, sandal wood, elephants' teeth, and bees' wax, are imported into China, chiefly by the way of Canton. From those which were lately the Dutch settlements in India; there is likewise an importation of a multiplicity of articles into China. From England, are imported into China, lead, tin, woollens, furs, &c. to the amount of more than a million annually.

Teas are the staple articles of the export trade of China. Porcelain, nankeen, stuffs, alum, sugar, quicksilver, turmeric, camphor, rice, colouring matters, silk, &c. &c. are the principle articles of exportation from China. Till lately, China was wont to receive more of silver and of valuable raw materials, for those of its exports to foreign nations, than it gave for those foreign commodities which were imported into it. What is called the balance of trade, begins, however, to turn very much against the Chinese. And this effect must take place still more and more, till the Chinese government shall better understand the true relations of foreign trade to the internal prosperity of the empire.

The trade of the Chinese empire may be regarded as being much less than if that vast extent of territory were parcelled out into separate states and kingdoms. Its internal trade, however imperfect the channels by which it is conducted, is comparatively greater than its foreign trade. Its rivalships of trade are much smaller than those which act in the western world, among the same number of people, or within the same extent of territory: And hence, also, that comparison of things exceedingly dissimilar, and that emulation in elegance and fitness of manufacture, to which we owe the best improvements of our European arts, operate but feebly in China. The great towns are indeed grand seats of internal commerce. In them reside the merchants and manufacturers. There, are accumulated the produce of the ground, the imports of trade, and the productions of the manufacturing arts. From these reservoirs of labour, capital, and commodities, there is an incessant diffusion of them, by the canals, throughout the whole empire. Copper coins are the most common species of money in China. The copper of which they are made is imported from Japan. The smallest Chinese copper coins are extremely diminutive, both in size and value. Silver has become much more plentiful since the commencement of a regular commercial intercourse between

Europe and China: yet, the value of money is still higher in China than in England. Nevertheless, the money price of many of the necessaries of life is as great among the Chinese as in this country; a fact from which we may naturally infer the condition of the poor to be much less comfortable in China, than in the British dominions in Europe. In China, the merchants are subjected to many unjust exactions, and much oppression, from the Mandarines. The rate of the interest of money is excessively high in China; and pawnbrokers' shops are common in the great towns.

S. A.

ON THE LINEN, MUSLIN, AND COTTON MANUFACTURES IN THE CANTON OF APPENZELL.

LINEN began to be manufactured in the canton of Appenzell, about the middle of the sixteenth century. After the separation of the inhabitants of the Roman Catholic persuasion from those of the Protestant church, this manufacture daily flourished more and more among the latter in Switzerland. Although but little flax or hemp was cultivated in the country, these materials were procured without any considerable expence from the adjacent districts of Thurgau, Rhinedale, and Suabia. Habit and practice gave flexibility to the unpliant fingers of the mountaineers, unaccustomed to such employments; and desire of gain gave them perseverance to perfect their skill in spinning. The finest piece of linen, made in the course of the year, procured praise and honours for the weaver. He was styled King! and carried his work, in triumph, through the principal village, attended by his brother weavers, holding nosegays in their hands. Though this procession be no longer in use, yet the weaver of the finest web is still styled king for the year, honoured, and respected. The price of a piece, acknowledged to be the finest, manufactured in the course of a twelvemonth, has sometimes risen as high as from 2 to 300 florins*. The Appenzell spinners have now attained to such skill and dexterity, that, out of half an ounce of flax, they are able to produce thread from 900 to 1000 feet in length. Of this yarn the finest cambrics are made. Each piece of linen contains from 120 to 130 (or about 80 English yards) Zurich ells, and weighs from 50 to 60 lbs.; its breadth and length are determined by public re-

* Twelve florins are nearly equal to one pound sterling.

gulations. Coarser linens are sold in the country, according to their differences in quality, as from 5 to 10 carolins*. The linen, manufactured by the inhabitants of Appenzell and Thurgau, was, in time, so much sought after, that the trade carried on in this article by the merchants of St. Gall, Herisau, and Trogen, became extremely important, and continued in a very prosperous state until the middle of the present century.

In the year 1753, in the district of Outerooden, in the canton of Appenzell, the first attempts were made to weave muslins. This new branch of industry could not be attended in that district with any peculiar difficulties; as, from the linen manufactories having so many years subsisted there the inhabitants were skilful spinners and weavers. They easily conceived the difference which exists in regard to the two modes of weaving, acquired the necessary dexterity in the manufacture of cotton, and became not only the best muslin weavers, but also successful inventors of new patterns. The importance to which that extensive branch of industry has grown from the first feeble attempts of a single individual, is truly astonishing. Forty years have scarce elapsed since those first attempts; and we already find almost all the inhabitants of the canton of Appenzell, of all Toggenberg, of what is called the ancient country of Rhinedale, and of the south of Germany as far as Ulm, Augsburgh, and the mountains of Tyrol, engaged in spinning, weaving, and embroidering for the cotton and muslin trade. This trade extends to all the countries in Europe, and and is carried on by sixty commercial houses of St. Gall, thirty of the district of Outerooden, and several others established in the towns of Roschach, Rheinegg, Abstaedten, Lindau and Arbon.

In proportion as the spinning and weaving of cotton extended through the canton of Appenzell, the manufacture of linen decreased. But, the principal injury which this branch of industry received, was inflicted by the former government of France, which, in the year 1781, laid a very heavy duty on Swiss linens imported into the French dominions. After that time, the linen manufactures in France soon attained a degree of prosperity, which enabled them to undersell their neighbours. From these two causes, the linen trade of the canton of Appenzell has decreased so considerably, that it constitutes at present not more than a fourth part of the commerce carried on by the town of St. Gall and the protestant part of Appenzell. France, however, had scarce rendered herself independent of her neighbours, as to

* A Carolin is worth about one pound sterling.

linen, when she became more tributary than ever to the industry of the Swiss mountaineers. The merchants of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantz, Rouen, and other large cities of the kingdom resorted in the months of March and April in great numbers to Hersau, Trogen, Speicher and St. Gall, and emptied in a few days the warehouses of all sorts of muslins which had been filled in the course of the winter. The Swiss manufacturer, perceiving the eagerness with which the French merchants purchased his muslins and other cottons, before they had even been taken from the bleaching ground, redoubled his activity and zeal; and the number of spinners, weavers, embroiderers and manufacturers encreased every year in this canton and all the surrounding districts. A number of French merchants purchased, yearly, cottons to the amount of from 30,000 to 40,000 florins in St. Gall and Outercoden: and the sale was so considerable, that, notwithstanding the utmost activity, the merchants of Appenzell and St. Gall were not able to execute all the orders which they received, and therefore began to procure muslins from the canton of Zurich. While, under these circumstances, the price of cottons rose exceedingly high, on account of the increase of wages to both spinners and weavers; there appeared, in France, in the year 1785, the prohibition of foreign cotton manufactures, which operated, like a thunderbolt, upon the trade of Appenzell and St. Gallen. Spun cotton immediately fell in price, at the rate of from 20 to 25 per cent. and the diminution in the price of plain muslins, in general, was from 15 to 20 per cent. Many small manufacturers of Appenzell, who, in the first alarm, carried their stock to St. Gall for sale, lost from 30 to 50 per cent. Spinners' and weavers' wages immediatly fell; and numbers of people were reduced to a state of the utmost consternation and uneasiness in regard to their future subsistence. Yet, it was extremely fortunate, that the above prohibition was not published till the month of July, when all the warehouses in Switzerland were already emptied for the whole year. The Swiss gained time to recover from their consternation; and the active spirit of mercantile speculation soon discovered a new channel. The merchants of Appenzell and St. Gall began to sell their cottons to the Dutch, who, by virtue of their treaties with France, possessed the right of importing them unmolested. In a short time, the above prohibition was laid asleep; and the French merchants supplied the custom house officers on the frontiers with powerful motives to shut their eyes. By their means, the trade to France was preserved in great prosperity, until, in the course of the wonderful revolution, which has now upwards of ten years convulsed that vast

empire, the emission of assignats proved far more destructive to the trade with Appenzell and St Gall, than any prohibition issued by the ancient government. The Swiss were now frequently necessitated to give the French merchants from twelve to eighteen months credit; and yet sustained, after all, a considerable loss from the intercourse of exchange. In proportion as the quantity of paper-money was thrown into circulation, the mistrust of foreign merchants in regard to the assignats increased; and the war, which broke out in 1792, rendered all commercial transactions with the French so extremely dangerous, that several of the houses of trade in Appenzell and St. Gall sold their commodities on no other terms, but for ready money, and refused all credit even to such French traders as had been, for years, their best customers. This produced a considerable stagnation in the sale of Swiss manufactures, which was severely felt by the traders and manufacturers of every class and description. Yet the active and enterprizing spirit of the more wealthy and opulent Swiss merchants saved this important class of manufacturers in the east of Switzerland from the dreadful consequences of a permanent or increasing stagnation of trade. The house of Zellweger at Trogen, which has warehouses in France and Italy, and carries on an extensive trade to Spain, America, Germany and Denmark, formed new commercial relations with Poland and Russia, and established a house in Petersburgh. This attempt of extending the sale of Swiss muslins and cottons, having been crowned with success, several other merchants of Appenzell turned their attention to the north of Europe. Neither the immense distance, nor the fatigues inseparable from travel in those inhospitable regions, could deter them from their purpose. They left their peaceful, rural retreat, their families and friends, passed to the north of Germany, Poland, and through the Russian dominions, as far as Moscow; and years elapsed before their return. Their exertions were successful; the Swiss manufactures and commerce acquired new life and vigour. After the paper-money had disappeared in France, the trade with that country was revived; and the importation of Swiss commodities, having been sanctioned by an express decree of the legislature, as early as in Spring 1797, the number of buyers was so great, that the price of cottons rose 30 per cent. Under the influence of these favourable circumstances, the cotton and muslin manufactures of Appenzell and St. Gall, have, of course, revived.

The muslin manufactures, established in several parts of Great Britain, excite no small uneasiness in the mind of the Swiss manufacturer and trader, as our carding, roving, spinning and weaving

machines enable our manufacturers to undersell those of Switzerland. On account of the present war, the Swiss merchants and manufacturers have not yet felt all the consequences of this superiority of the British manufacturer, in their trade with France; although the spinners already complain of a diminution of labour and wages, because several houses of St. Gall and Appenzell purchased considerable quantities of spun cotton in Ireland and Scotland, to be wrought into muslins in the district of Outerooden. There can remain but little doubt, that as soon as the conclusion of a general peace shall have restored the former freedom of trade, the Swiss muslin manufactories will no longer be able to contend with the British. The Appenzell manufacturers, aware of this, have of late endeavoured to erect machinery for spinning, in imitation of ours. As but little cotton is spun in the district of Outerooden, and the number of spinners hardly amounts to one thousand persons of both sexes, the introduction and general use of these machines could do little injury to the Protestant inhabitants of Appenzell. An inhabitant of the parish of Rehetobel has lately invented and completed some carding and spinning machines, which begin now to be used. The raw cotton, which is made use of by the manufacturers in the east of Switzerland is procured from Lisbon, and from different parts of Italy and France. It is spun chiefly in the district Innerooden in Toggenburg, in the territory of the Abbot of St Gall, in Thurgau, in the Rhinedale, the country of the Grisons and Suabia. The trade in this cotton yarn, which is called *loethlegam*, is said to be as considerable, as that in muslins. As no custom-houses exist either in the district of Outerooden or at St. Gall: and the inhabitants enjoy an unlimited liberty both in regard to their exports and imports; it is impossible, with any degree of precision, to estimate the yearly amount of the export trade of Appenzell and St. Gall. The city of St. Gall is said to have sold, in its most prosperous years, 100,000 pieces of plain and 50,000 pieces of embroidered muslin, in the course of a twelvemonth. From the following particulars, we may form some notion of the importance and extent of the manufactures and trade of the east of Switzerland. The number of women, who perform tambour work for the trade of St. Gall alone, amounts to from 30,000 to 40,000. The inhabitants of Suabia and Tyrol earned, before the French revolution, a million of florins yearly, from the merchants of Appenzell and the city of St. Gall, by spinning cotton wool, but especially by tambouring muslins. As the wages of the tambour workers are lower, by several florins, in Germany than in Switzerland, the muslins are, in general, embroidered in the former

country. Every house of trade has its agents or factors among the peasants of Suabia and Tyrol, who receive the muslins, and distribute them to be adorned with tambour work. When the muslins, thus wrought by the coarse fingers of the poor inhabitants of those parts, come back to Switzerland from their dark and mean rooms, they are commonly black and dirty. They are washed, bleached, and pressed, and thus acquire that dazzling whiteness, that softness and pliancy, on account of which they are preferred for the dresses of women. Such muslins as are embroidered in gold or colours, cannot be washed and folded, and must, therefore, be preserved clean. For this reason, the merchants have these embroidered under their immediate inspection in the district of Outerooden and the city of St. Gall, while the others are sent to Germany. Embroidered muslins are sold for from 20 to 150 florins each piece. The merchants of St. Gall and Outerooden also procure several thousand pieces of the finest East India muslins to be, every year, embroidered, in gold and silver; and these, sometimes, sell even for 60 carolins each piece*.

The following Premiums have been offered by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

[Continued from page 245, No. XV.]

Premiums in Mechanics.

12. GUNPOWDER-MILLS. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the method having being put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purposes intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to

---

* Appenzell was one of the cantons of Switzerland; of an area of 270 square miles; having, for its chief town, Appenzell, inhabited partly by Protestants, and partly by Papists.

improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed as they may appear to merit.

13. Transit Instrument. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit instrument, which may be easily converted into a zenith sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit instrument now in use; the gold medal or forty guineas.

To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

14. Taking Whales by the Gun Harpoon. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun harpoon; ten guineas.

Certificates of the striking such whales, and that they were actually taken in the year 1809, signed by the master, or by the mate, when the claim is made by the master, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1809.

15. Family Mill. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the best constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parish poor; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The mill, and *certificates* of its having been used to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810. Cheapness and simplicity will be considered as essential parts of its merit; and a mill or a model to remain with the Society.

16. Machine for raising Coals, Ore, &c. &c. To the person who shall invent a machine for raising coals, ore, &c. from mines, superior to any hitherto known or in use; and which shall produce the effect at a less expence than those already known, or in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A model of the machine, made on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the same construction has been advantageously used, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

17. Improved Walking Wheel, or Crane. To the person who shall invent an improved walking wheel or crane, on which the weight and power of any person or persons shall be applied with the greatest

safety and effect, and so contrived that the power can be varied according to the greater or less weight to be raised or lowered; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The model, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a proper *certificate* that the machine at large has been employed to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

18. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. To the person who shall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more simple construction than any hitherto known or in use for raising water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not less than fifty feet; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

19. ELM PIPES. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a substitute for the elm pipes now in common use for the conveyance of water, which shall be cheaper, equally effectual, and more durable than any heretofore employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that one of the pipes so employed, an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expence attending it, together with satisfactory accounts of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

20. LAYING WOODEN PIPES. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a superior method of laying or connecting the wooden pipes now in use for conveying water, so as to lessen the injury they receive thereby; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

It is required that a model, an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expence attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

21. EXTINGUISHING FIRES. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best and most effectual method of procuring an immediate supply of water in case of fire, or for the means best calculated to prevent or extinguish accidental fires in buildings, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

22. BORING AND BLASTING ROCKS. To the person who shall

discover to the Society a more simple, safe, cheap, and expeditious method than any hitherto known or in use, of boring or blasting rocks in mines, shafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificate of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

23. HEATING ROOMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MANUFACTURERS. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and at a moderate expence, for the purpose of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, so as to avoid the necessity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the smoke, whereby the danger from such tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

A model or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1810.

24. IMPROVED VENTILATION. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, workhouses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

25. PREVENTING ACCIDENTS FROM HORSES FALLING WITH TWO-WHEELED CARRIAGES. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a method, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two wheeled carriages, especially on steep declivities; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates* that the same has been used with success, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

26. IMPROVING TURNPIKE AND OTHER ROADS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and cheapest method, verified by actual experiments, of combining the materials ordinarily employed in making or repairing roads, so as to form them of the hardest consistency by their cementing properties, or by an artificial mixture of earth, stones, &c. altered by heat, or any other mode, so as to form an even, hard and durable carriage road; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expence attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

27. RAISING THE BODIES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE SUNK UNDER WATER. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable drag, or other machine, superior to those now in use, for the purpose of taking up, in the best and most expeditious manner, and with the least injury, the bodies of persons who have sunk under water; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The drag or machine, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

28. FOR PREVENTING PREJUDICAL EFFECTS TO THE PERSONS EMPLOYED IN POINTING NEEDLES. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of obviating the prejudicial effects that attend the operation of pointing needles, by grinding them dry, during which the particles of grindstone, dust, and steel, being thrown into the air, and received with it into the lungs, occasion asthma, consumption, and other painful disorders; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, together with proper *certificates* of its practicability and adoption, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1810.

N. B. The Society have extended all the premiums offered in the class of mechanics one year further, on similar conditions.

The following Notices have been given in the London Gazettes of Applications being to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Sessions for Acts.

New Invented Cement or Terras.

MARY Parker, of Berners-street, in the county of Middlesex, and William Bosworth Farn, haberdasher, of the same street, executrix and executor of James Parker, late of Northfleet, in the county of Kent, intends to present a petition to parliament for leave to bring in a bill to obtain an act for investing in them as representatives of the said J. Parker for a term of years, all exclusive right for making, using, and vending a certain cement or terras to be used in aquatic

or other buildings and stucco work, superior to any other material of a like nature, which has never before been made use of for these purposes, and for which the late Mr. Parker received his Majety's letters patent for fourteen years in June 1796.

Liverpool Dock and Improvement Bill, for authority for filling up the old dock and in lieu there, of at the expence of the corporation of Liverpool, to enlarge the Queen's Dock and to extend the same and other walks into Toxteth Park, in the parish of Walton, in the county of Lancaster, and also to extend the powers and authorities contained in the several dock acts for the said town and port of Liverpool, &c. and to enable the common council of the said town to appropriate the scite of the present old dock to the erecting thereon a custom house and other public commercial buildings, offices, and conveniences; to make an additional market, and to form a street of communication from Pool-lane to Mersey-street, so as to connect in a more convenient and direct manner the northern and southern parts of the town.

An application is also to be made at the same time for an act for better supplying the town and port of Liverpool with water from certain springs in the township of Bootle, and that the lands through which the cut or aqueduct is intended to be carried, are situated in the parishes or places of Bootle, Kirksdale, Linacre, and Liverpool.

Also for leave to bring in a bill for *an intended navigable cut or canal from the River Calder to the town of Wakefield* in Yorkshire.

Also a navigable *canal from Oakham, in the county of Rutland, to Boston, in the county of Lincoln*, through the several parishes and places of Bourn cum Dyke, Cawthorpe, Morton, Hanthorpe, Harmthorpe, Hackonby, Stainfield, Dunsby, Rippingale, Kirby, Grayby, Millsthorpe, Sempringham, Hale, Wigtoft, W. Boston, Kirton, Crowland, Market Deeping, Thurlby, Gretford, Langtoft, Casterton, Empingham, Normanton, Gunthorpe, Brooke, Branston and Oakham.

Also *for paving, lighting and watching the town and borough of Newport*, including the whole of the new street called Commercial-street.

Also for a railway or road *for the conveyance of coals from the collieries of Newhall and Swadlincote, in Derbyshire, to the town of Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire.*

Also to authorize *the proprietors of the Thames and Medway canal to vary the line of the said canal*, and to alter and enlarge the powers of an act of the 39th and 40th of his present Majesty "For maintaining a navigable canal from the Thames near to the town of Gravesend to to the River Medway—and that the above proposed variation of line

is intended to commence from the present line at or near Higham-street, in the parish of Higham, in the said county, and to pass through the said parish and the parish of Frindsbury, through Stroud, and to terminate at the river Medway, a litle to the eastward of Mr. Hulkes' mill dam, in the parish of Stroud.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Improvement at Stoney Stratford.

AN aqueduct of cast iron supported by three pillars of freestone, is about to be erected near Stoney Stratford. The middle pillar is 34 feet high, on a base of 26 feet long, by 8 feet wide. The aqueduct will be 100 feet long, and 8 feet wide. Barges of 90 tons will be able to pass it.

City of Chester.—Through the liberality of Lord Grosvenor, the city of Chester will soon be enriched with a convenient and ornamental north gate, one of the eight columns which are to adorn it, having been already raised in the presence of the mayor and corporation. In a cavity in the centre of the plinth of the columns, there was placed by his Lordship an urn containing different coins of the present reign, over which was laid a plate of brass, with the following inscription engraved thereon. "This column was erected in the presence of the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Grosvenor, Aug. 24th, 1809, at whose expence this gate was built, in the forty-ninth year of George III."

Birmingham, New School for the Children of the manufacturing and labouring Class, has been opened for the instruction of 500 children, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on the plan of Mr. Lancaster. The economy, order, and efficiency of this plan have been so fully exemplified in the schools already established in different parts of the country, that its adoption in the populous town of Birmingham is a subject of congratulation to the patriot and the philanthropist. It is adopted to form the children of the deserving class of the poorer manufacturers into a generation of better subjects, better servants, and better men and women. Devoid of all party influence, and disclaiming every thing that might excite jealousy of sectaries, persons of all denominations, united in a subscription for building the school room, and defraying the moderate annual expenditure of the institution.

Method of Discovering Counterfeit Dollars. A considerable circulation of dollars being shortly expected to be issued from the mint of Soho, the following method of distinguishing counterfeits was recommended by the late Mr. Boulton, to a friend of his, which we give in his own words. "The Spanish dollars sent me for recoinage, were of different sizes, and some of them were even a quarter of an inch in diameter larger than others, so that it was impossible to coin them in dollars, as mine were done without previously assorting them into three different classes, I was therefore under the the necessity of making my dies of three different sizes, and there being scarcely room for the dot or period adjoining the X, in the small sizes, it was left out, but if you find a dollar of the large or middle size without a dot, or of the small size with a dot, you may be assured it is a counterfeit."

Aaron's Rod for discovering hidden Treasure. The following curious account is taken from *The Journal De L'Empire,* of Sept. last.

This rod is either made of hazel, alder, beech, or the wood of apple tree, and is made of different forms, the stick or rod which we saw operated was of hazel, and forked, and the person held it by the two forks, with the palms of the hands turned upwards, in a manner that the stick or rod itself which projected from the fork was in a horizontal position. The person who we saw operate with this divining rod, on purpose to satisfy our curiosity, was a Mr. Poirson, a cabinet maker, at St. Michael, a person of probity, and who had no interest in imposing upon us, neither did he attach any self merit from this singular property—and we left him, perfectly convinced of the action of this rod upon gold and silver, notwithstanding reason appears to contradict our testimony. The rod, although held with strength of both hands, inclined towards the before mentioned metals, when they were placed under it; we at the same time heard a clashing noise, and the rod recovered its horizontal position, when the attractive objects were removed. The same Poirson discovered a six livre piece which we had hid unknown to him in his garden, under a bed of onions; he operated also with a bandage over his eyes.

Establishment of a Worsted Manufactory, near Canterbury. The Earl of Dundonald has engaged a worsted mill near Canterbury, for the purpose of establishing a new manufactory. From an address circulated by his Lordship, it appears that he has formed the design of enabling the county of Kent, by working up its own wool, to rival in the worsted hosiery trade, the counties of Leicester, Nottingham, part of Warwick and Derby, to which that branch of trade has been hitherto confined.

Warwickshire, Infusion of Corn Drink for Horses. Several of the innkeepers of Coventry, and its neighbourhood, have adopted the practice recommended by a member of the Bath Agricultural Society, of boiling the corn given to horses, and giving them the water to drink. It is most satisfactorily ascertained, that three bushels of oats, barley, or other corn so prepared, will keep the horses in better condition for working than double the quantity in a crude state.

New Method of propagating Potatoes from the Stalks. As that necessary article, potatoes, is such an excellent substitute for corn flour amongst the labouring class, the following method of rendering a more cheap and extended propagation of that valuable root will be found not unexceptable, at the present period. The Rev. Mr. James Burton has communicated to the Bath and West of England Society, the following new method of propagating that vegetable. Having a piece of ground choaked up with potatoe stalks, from the negligence of the labourers employed in the clearing it of a preceding crop, this gentleman carefully planted about 100 of them in drills, in the same manner as cabbage plants, first pulling off the potatoes that adhered to the roots. The experiment succeeded, and each stalk produced from ten to fifteen, some of them uncommonly large.

This is recommended to the notice of our Correspondent P. S. in our last Number, page 347.

New Method of extracting Spirit from Corn. A distiller in Copenhagen has lately published an account, that having several times distilled brandy and gin, from wheat steeped in salt water, he constantly obtained nearly two-twenty-sevenths more spirits than from an equal quantity of wheat not so steeped.

Cheap and simple Beverage instead of Table Beer. The following cheap and simple receipt of making a good and wholesome table drink, to supersede the use of malt has been handed to us from a Yorkshire correspondent, who has tried it several weeks, and finds it to be a very pleasant and wholesome beverage. Four pounds of coarse brown sugar, three ounces of hops, to which, add ten gallons of water, then let the whole boil for three-quarters of an hour, and work it as usual. It should be kept a week or ten days before it is tapped, when it will improve daily afterwards within a moderate time of consumption.

Vaccination of Sheep to prevent the Scab. It appears that several flocks of Merino sheep at Lyons, and its neighbourhood, have been vaccinated, which produced the usual effect and entirely preserved the flock from the ravages of the scab, which before had committed such great havock in the different flocks. A number of sheep which

had undergone the operation, were placed among the infected flock, but they withstood the attack of the disease, while not one of those which had not been vaccinated escaped.

Combination of Journeymen Pipem-akers to raise the Price of Wages. William Brewer, William Price, and John Orger, in the employ of Mr Hurst, pipe-maker, of Cow Cross, were brought before the magistrates of Hatton Garden office, on a charge of combining to raise the price of wages, and leaving the service of their employer. It is a rule in this trade, that the men before they quit their service, shall give one month's notice, and the same notice is required from the master. In this instance, it appeared that on the 20th Sept. last, the the men in question gave notice that unless their wages were encreased from 14*d.* to 18*d.* per dozen of pipes which they might manufacture, they should quit. Mr. Hurst, the master, refused to comply with their demand, and on the Saturday following they quitted. The combination being proved, they were ordered to find bail for their appearance at the next quarter sessions.

Wales, Caution against bad Notes. A great number of cancelled 10*l.* notes, drawn by Morris, Phillips, Eaton, and Co. formerly a banking house in Swansea, but which firm has been several years dissolved, have unaccountably got into circulation of late; several of these notes have been recently passed at Pontypool, Newport, and other towns in Wales.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Sketches on Political Economy; illustrative of the Interests of Great Britain: intended as a reply to Mr. Mills' Pamphlet, "Commerce Defended." With an exposition of some of the leading Tenets of the Economists.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

IN pp. 34 and 35, our author takes up Mr. Spence's instance of a coach sold for sixty quarters of corn, while in the making of it it had cost the manufacturer only the value of fifty quarters; and notices the reply and observations of Mr. Mills. "If the manufacturer of this coach (says he,) shall receive ten quarters of corn for it more than its real value, the purchaser's riches are diminished to that extent; and those of the manufacturer encreased: which is merely a tranfer of property from one man to another, and by no means can

affect the general stock of national wealth."—There seem to be two very material errors here: in the first place, on what ground is the value of the coach regulated by the value of the corn consumed while it was making: this opinion is certainly completely at variance with what our author advanced respecting the relative value of commodities in the beginning of his pamphlet. According to the doctrine then held, "in the exchange of commodities, the worth of each in relation to the other, is estimated by the time employed in fabricating it." The coachmaker therefore, if he consumed fifty quarters of corn, while employed on the carriage, ought not to have for it not fifty quarters barely, but if he exchanged it with the farmer, as much corn as the farmer had raised while the coach was in hand; or in other words, supposing both parties to have consumed the same quantity of corn, while the coach was manufacturing, and the farmer in that time to have produced corn sufficient for five men, that quantity of corn ought to be the price paid for the coach; if, as our author maintains, in the exchange of commodities, the worth of each in relation to the other is estimated by the time employed in fabricating it. If the farmer offered only fifty quarters, the quantity consumed for the coach, the coach-maker might either urge that he would give the farmer for his corn only the value of what it cost him in raising it, or the fifth part of the produce; or he might contend, that having spent three months (for instance) on the coach, he had a right to as much corn as the same time had produced to the farmer.

The next error is more fundamental:—it lies at the bottom of the mistakes of Mr. Spence and our Author on Political Economy. They hold, that if the coach-maker gets fifty or sixty quarters for his coach, what he gains, the farmer loses:—if we export any commodity and get another, in return, that we in fact are no gainers by the exchange. They do not consider that a nation is not enriched by the mere existence of articles of necessity or luxury, but by these being in the hands of those who want them, or obtainable by them. A farmer with one hundred thousand quarters of grain could not be said to be rich, if he could not exchange them for what he wanted; nor could he be said to have lost any thing where he exchanged one hundred quarters which he did not need, for any thing which he did need. In fact, till he does or can exchange his superfluous grain he is poor; and it is only by barter or commerce he becomes rich. To give away what we do not need, let it be ever so valuable in itself, or in the eyes of him who purchases, in exchange for what we do need, though in itself of little value, can never be called a loss. If indeed we exchange our commodity for a less quantity of our neighbours than we ought to have got, i. e. than is generally given, so far, but no farther are we losers.

It is the general opinion of the most enlightened Political Economists, that commodities should be purchased wherever they are cheapest: and that, of course, if we can import any commodity cheaper than we can raise it, we ought to import it. Our author, however, is of a different opinion. If, he says, a ton of iron, which manufactured at home requires ten men, can be got from abroad for goods, the labour of nine men, we ought not to go to a foreign market, because we must either in this case give the whole goods produced by

the ten men for the iron, or the labour of one man will be lost to the community. But is it not evident, that if the iron be purchased by the goods manufactured by nine men, it will be sold cheaper, and the consequence will be, that other sources of employment will rise up, or the regular sources will be extended.—If this doctrine, that it is of more importance to a nation to raise what it consumes, at whatever expence of hands, than to obtain it by commerce, were pushed to its legitimate consequences, and the principle on which it is built were generally applied, its futility would soon appear. Indeed, it is enough to state, that the advocates of this opinion, if consistent, should be the enemies of all mechanical contrivances for the abridgment of labour.

We shall notice only one more opinion of our author: it is respecting the national debt and taxation, which he is inclined to think are no grievances: and indeed if what he maintains be true, there would be no grievances, for they would not operate upon any class but those who were possessed of fixed annuities. He supposes that government were to raise forty millions sterling in addition to the present amount of the revenue; and that for this purpose twenty shillings per acre were levied on all the arable land in the kingdom. The landlords would raise the rents:—the farmers their corn; "the price of every thing else would naturally rise in proportion:—the wages of labourers and the productions of artificers would be increased, but the value of money would be proportionally diminished." (p. 92.) But if this were really the effect, we would ask what the better would government be, or what the worse would the people be? Government needed forty millions additional; supposing they got the money, they would find they could purchase no more than formerly; of course their object in laying the tax would be completely frustrated: as for the people, the farmer sold his corn five shillings a quarter dearer, but he paid so much more in proportion for his clothes, &c. so that he would not be in the least more able to pay the tax. The tax was laid on the land: the landlord was required to pay twenty shillings per acre: to answer this demand he lays twenty shillings additional rent on his land: but if, (as our author maintains,) the price of every thing would rise in proportion—the twenty shillings additional would only purchase what he before spent, and he would be quite unable to pay the tax. So that we perceive, if our author's opinion were true, no additional revenue would accrue to government, and if it possibly could, government would merely have it in their power to give a higher price for the same commodities. The fact is, taxes can be paid only by additional produce, the result of additional labour, or of a saving of labour by machines, &c.—and not, in the smallest degree either by parsimony, or by raising the money price of goods. A shoe-maker may pay his physician by spending less with the publican; but if the publican need the physician also, and thinks to pay him by buying fewer shoes, they will both find that they counteract each other, and that the only effectual mode to pay their physician, is to encrease their respective trades. Their counteraction, and the consequent futility of their schemes will be the same, if they think to pay their physician, by raising, the one the shoes, and the other the ale, they mutually take of each other. What is paid to government is of the same nature as what is paid for

any article we buy, or to any person, whose services we need; and it must be raised in the same manner.

We cannot conclude our brief notice of this pamphlet, without recommending it to the notice and perusal of those who wish to exercise their ingenuity, and try their knowledge of the fundamental principles of political economy, in the detection of the ingenious and popular, but, in our opinion, unfounded doctrines, which the author maintains.

This Pamphlet is sold by Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, London; and Creech, Edinburgh:—the author, we are informed, is Mr. Thorn, of the Burgh of Bervie, in Scotland.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Foreign.

Sweden.—By recent letters from Gottenburgh, we learn that his Swedish majesty has been forced as one of the leading articles of the concluded treaty of peace to accede, to what in the new French diplomacy is termed, "The system of the Continent," the ruling principles of which is the old story of attempting the destruction of British commerce. The shutting of the Swedish ports, must eventually be the obvious consequence of this determination; however, there are many valuable cargoes already sailed from different Swedish ports, and hourly expected to arrive in this country, in addition to many already arrived. The following is the condition alluded to: All English ships as before stated, are to be excluded from Swedish ports, yet a qualification of this article is introduced to facilitate the importation of salt and colonial produce; the operation of this article is to commence on the 15th November; but English merchandise and property now in the Swedish harbours and territories are not to be subject to confiscation.

Russia.—In answer to the application made by the London merchants concerned in the Russian and Baltic trade, to the Board of Trade, respecting the extent and duration of the licences for the ensuing year, as all those hitherto granted were made to expire in the first week in December next, it was notified to them, that it was not the intention of government to grant licences for a longer period than for three months. From the approaching season of the year, this term will be found quite inadequate for the conveyance of the licence, and the return voyage with a cargo to this country.

Riga hemp had advanced to 25 dollars for every 600lbs. Flax continued at 30 dollars.

Germany.---The Frankfort Michaelmas fair appears to have been tolerably well attended, and at which, a considerable share of business had been transacted, if we can attach any credit to the foreign Journals. The armistice, with the rumour of a speedy peace, had encouraged a number of speculations, which would not have been entered up under any other circumstances. They also state that the great severity of measures against British commerce, had been a means of encreasing the sale of all articles of German manufacture and produce, and notwithstanding the acknowledged partiality for British goods, the establishment of the numerous newly erected custom-houses along the line of the Grand Duchy of Berg, Oldenburg and Westphalia, had entirely prevented any illicit trade, and that no British articles whatever were exhibited at the last fair.

The Silesian linen trade has, by the occupation of Trieste by the French, lost its last channel. Silesia formerly exported vast quantities of linen, as much as to the amount of six or eight millions of dollars annually, to Portugal, Spain, and America, but since the war with England, those countries have been entirely supplied from England.

Italy.—The silk crops of the present year have proved very bad, owing to the extreme coldness of the spring, yet the raw silk has not risen in price, principally because some considerable stores remain on hand, and because no orders are now received from England, while vast quantities used formerly to be exported. The manufacturers complain much of the commercial restrictions to which they are subjected.

France.---In our last Report, we mentioned the granting of licences under his majesty's orders in council, for the import of grain, from France to this country. Many hundreds of these have already been sent over, but we are fearful much corn will not be derived from that source. The licences are granted for grain of all sorts, meal and flour, together with burr stones, to be imported from the following districts. First, From any of the ports in the north-east extremity of France to Dunkirk both inclusive. The second district is from any port or place between Calais and Morlaix inclusive. Third, from Brest to to the Streights Mouth. Fourth, from the Streights Mouth to any port of France within the Mediterranean.

Holland.---Importation is also allowed as above, that is, with corn, meal, grain, flour and burr stones from any port of Holland, north of the

Isle of Walcheren, and west of the Isle of Juist, to any port of this kingdom, north of Dover.

Isle of Walcheren.---By recent accounts received from Flushing, it appears the temporary government of that place, has began to consider on commercial regulations at that island, and the following tariff of duties has been imposed by the order of Sir Eyre Coote.

On Spanish wines, per tun of two pipes, six florins on importation, and two florins on exportation.

On brandies, per puncheon, three florins on importation---exportation free.

Rums, per puncheon, three stivers on importation---exportation free.

Tobacco in leaves, per cwt. one florin on importation, and one stiver on exportation.

Tobacco manufactured in rolls, in value of 100 florins, two florins on importation---one florinon ex portation.

Coals from England, per chaldron of 18 sacks, one florin on importation---four stivers on exportation.

Domestic.

From Plocktown Lochalsh, the herring fishery is carried on this season with great success at this burgh, and vicinity. There are about 150 fishing houses here at present, and they fish on an average about 12 barrels per buss, producing 1800 barrels per night. The fish are now selling at 24*s.* per barrell, which makes the produce of the buss fishing 2160 per night. There are also about 150 country boats, whose fishing on an average, amounts to 4 barrels per boat, yielding in all, 600 per night, which at the above price, distributes among the country people about 700*l.* daily. The whole fishing therefore, in this small district, renders to the country about 2400 barrels a night. When the salt regulations are properly digested and simplified, there is no doubt but the Loch herring fishery will turn out a great source of wealth to the community.

Coals are still dearer than in our last return, and there are buyers at the enormous sum of 4 guineas per chaldron; but they cannot be expected to continue long at this price, particularly as some hundred sail of transports that have for many months being engaged by government, have been recently discharged from that service, and they are again returned to the coal trade.

Tallow has experienced a reduction of four shillings per cwt. since

last month, and the different kinds of cotton wool from 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb.

Coffee again has a heavy sale, and is something lower, as there is not that demand for exportation as some months back, and Heligoland appears to be overstocked with that article.

Sugars are advanced considerably since our last return, particularly the more inferior kinds, and of strong body, from the many buyers in the market for the distilleries; but lump and loaf sugar has not rose proportionate to raw.

The linen manufactures of Ireland, Scotland, and Manchester, appear to be in as flourishing state as they have been in for some years past; the Irish fabrics have entirely supplanted the production of Silesia, both in the American and Spanish markets, notwithstanding which, there has been several considerable failures during the last month, in the Irish capital.

There have been many cargoes of hemp and flax, as well as tallow arrived at the different ports, particularly Liverpool, and all those articles have fallen in price.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather during this month, has been particularly favourable for the collecting the remainder of the harvest unfinished in the course of the last month, (especially in the northern parts of the kingdom.) Much of the seed wheat has been gotten in, the ground being in a state (from the dryness of the weather) peculiarly genial for its reception.

Wool is stationary at 1*s.* per lb. The grass is gone off by the frosts, which have been very severe for the time of year. Lean stock rather on the decline. Turnips look remarkably well, and exclusive of the situations where they have had too much wet, have bottomed kindly.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Domestic Affairs.

WE should account ourselves deficient in allegiance to the best of Sovereigns, were we to omit noticing the joyous event, which took place on the 25th ult. We refer to the jubilee, recently celebrated in honour of his majesty's entrance on the 50th year of his reign. Never did

we witness so uniform a spirit of loyal attachment to his Majesty's person, as on this occasion. As it would exceed the scanty limits assigned to this article, to enter into minute details of the festivities of this day, we can only state in brief, that it was celebrated in a manner the most grateful to the feelings of humanity and of loyalty. While his Majesty issued directions for the liberation and pardon of military delinquents, subscriptions were entered into, in all the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom, for the liberation of individuals confined for small debts; for clothing the naked—feeding the hungry—relieving the distressed---the augmentation of the Patriotic Fund---the Naval and Military Bible Society---and, in short, for almost every purpose that active benevolence could suggest or execute. In the metropolis, the 25th October was ushered in, by peals of bells, and discharges of artillery, which continued through the day with few intermissions. All the places of worship were on this occasion opened, and crowded by assemblies of grateful auditors. Processions in various directions of numerous children, clothed and educated in different charity schools, added to the hilarity of the festival, and a splendid illumination at night crowned the harmony of a day, which Britons (of the *present generation* at least) cannot soon forget. Our readers, we feel assured, will participate in this honest effusion of a loyal British heart, whose fervent desire is, that we may long be favoured with the mild and equitable government of our gracious sovereign, George III.

We adverted in our last Retrospect, to the changes which were taking place in the cabinet, but which it appears are not yet finally arranged. The meeting of parliament, which was to have been held on the 2d November, is further prorogued by his Majesty, until Tuesday the 5th of December next.

An order in council has been issued, which directs that *Bromborough Pool shall, in future, be the place for performing* QUARANTINE *by vessels bound to Liverpool*, the former place being found safer and more convenient for that purpose.

The Expedition.---The mails, lately arrived from Flushing, bring intelligence that the number of the sick, including those sent home, exceeds ten thousand, and that the mortality had only slightly abated. The packet which brought the mail likewise brought home Col. Maddison, Capts. Wilson, Taylor, Gallie, Westcott, and sixteen other sick officers. Ministers are resolved on the retention of Walchern, and the commissary's department is now engaged in contracts for the supply of various articles of provisions during the ensuing winter. The enemy have

erected several batteries about Hertkensant, and thence along the coast of South Beveland to the southward, and have to a certain degree interrupted the passage of our gun-boats. An encampment for 40,000 men is understood to be preparing at Ovesandt, but the number of troops in Beveland, on the 13th inst. did not exceed 12,000. Some Dutch gun-boats had arrived at Goes from the neighbourhood of Bergen-op- Zoom, and the rest were daily manœuvering in the West Scheldt, protected against our cruizers by the batteries on Tholenland. At Tholen and at Antwerp, fire ships are said to be preparing to be employed against our ships in the Scheldt.

Foreign Affairs.

Austria and France.---Although we can no longer doubt the conclusion of a peace between Austria and France, it appears strange that the news of that event, which was published at Amsterdam on the 11th should have been unknown in Paris on the 10th; and the more so, when it is recollected, that a chain of telegraphs has been established from Paris to Vienna, by which it is reasonable to suppose an event so important to France, and so impatiently looked for by the Parisians, would have been announced to them. Some persons here incline to think that the conditions of the peace may have been favourable to Austria, and that the communication of them is hence withheld by Buonaparte, until he prepared the public mind for their reception: but the same reasons and influence which restrained the publication in France, would doubtlessly have had like operation in Holland. The probability of peace having been signed is so strong, that we cannot indulge a hope in opposition to it: and yet, at the same time, the accounts which have reached us on the subject, are so unofficial, and liable to so many objections, that we shall not be surprised should they prove to be fictitious. Should peace, however, prove to have been concluded between the two sovereigns, upon the terms reported, they are the most humiliating, short of annihilation of political existence, that could ever be imposed on the descendants of Rodolph of Hapsburg. One circumstance at least, which renders it probable that peace has thus been concluded, is that the German papers (which are wholly under the influence of Buonaparte) state different French regiments to have marched for Spain, so long since as the middle of September; and that the vast force, which he had assembled on the Danube, has been liberated, and will probably be employed to crush the ill-connected efforts that have been opposed to his tyrannical domination in Spain.

Spain and Portugal.---The information, received from these countries in the course of last month, affords but little interest. We understand that the populace of Seville were lately excited to an extraordinary state of ebullition, by an opinion of treason, or deficiency on the part of the Junta. They seized some of the members, and would have inflicted summary punishment on them, but for the timely interference of the Marquis Wellesley, who promised that the alledged grievances should be investigated and redressed.

The late accounts from our army in Portugal are by no means of a pleasing nature. We are assured from an highly respectable quarter, that the total effective force under Lord Wellington did not, on the 1st of the present month, exceed fifteen thousand men, and that his army was daily diminishing by disease. Marshal Soult had made some movements, which were considered as indicating an intention on his part to attack us.

A report is prevalent, but we believe it to be premature, that transports have been sent to Portugal to bring home our troops---that such must shortly be the case we doubt not; but we have reason to think that no transports have yet been appointed to that service.

Sicily.---Apprehensions are entertained, that the French are preparing to invade that island. Recent letters state that the peace in Germany had spread a general gloom over the Sicilian court, and it is added that Sir John Stuart had written home for a reinforcement of troops, under an impression that the force at present under his orders is incompetent to the defence of the island. Nothing further has been mentioned respecting the armament at Toulon; but government here, we understand, suppose it to be destined for Spain, and probably for the neighbourhood of Cadiz.

Russia and Sweden.---Immediately subsequent to the conclusion of peace between Russia and Sweden, the following official notification was issued:—

"*To the Civil Governor of Livonia and Acting Councillor of State Repiel.*

"On the 5th of this month, a treaty of eternal peace between Russia and Sweden was concluded, signed at Fredericksham, by our minister plenipotentiary Count Romanzow, and Baron Stedink on the part of Sweden.---All the propositions by us made, with regard to the said peace, have been accepted, and the incorporation of the Grand Duchy of Finland with the Russian empire has been confirmed. The town of Torneo and the river of the same name form the frontiers of the two states.---Thus has a war been ended, the various events of which have

covered the Russian armies with immortal glory, and the termination whereof has added to the Russian empire a country, inhabited by an industrious people, celebrated on account of its progress in agriculture, its markets, important fortifications, and the fortress of Sweaburgh, which has been enlarged, and has secured for ever on that side the frontiers of our native land.---While we are offering up our thanks to that Divine Being which has vouchsafed to favour Russia, and crowned her arms with success, we hasten to acquaint you with this fortunate event, feeling perfectly satisfied, that all our faithful subjects will join us in offering up thanks to the Most High, for the happy conclusion of a much wished-for peace.---For the rest, after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the treaty of peace will be publicly made known by a distinct manifesto.---I remain your affectionate, &c.

(Signed) " ALEXANDER.

" *St. Petersburgh, September* 7, 1809.

Sweeden and Denmark.---Plenipotentiaries, for negociating peace between these two powers, have been appointed, and the treaty is expected to be concluded in the course of the ensuing month. Notwithstanding the humiliating conditions to which the court of Stockholm has been obliged to subscribe in the recent arrangements with Russia, the British squadron in the Baltic continues to meet with a friendly reception in the ports of Sweden. We fear, however, that this accommodation will not last much longer.

Turkey.---Dispatches have been received from Mr. Adair, our minister at Constantinople, which are stated to be of considerable importance. Powerfully opposed by the Russians, the influence of the Porte appears daily to become progressively weaker, and perhaps the termination of its political existence cannot be very long procrastinated. A large force is preparing at Portsmouth to sail to the Black Sea, to co-operate with the Turks against the Russians. The following are the ships mentioned to proceed on this service:---Neptune, 98; Kent, 74; Repulse, 74; Warspite, 74; Sceptre, Victorious, Danemark, Alfred, and La Loire frigate.

East Indies.---Some accounts have been received from *Ceylon*, which state that the dissentions among the natives had subsided; and that a number of the weaker party had been sold, together with their families, to the piratical states of Borneo.---The king of Candy has made some new military regulations, which promise to be of public utility.---It is said that some French agents, from the isle of Bourbon, have lately been on a secret mission to that court; but that the king had dismissed

them, with a declaration that he was determined not to extend his foreign connections.---The discipline and good conduct of the British troops on this island, are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation by the governor---mutual confidence is restored between the English and the natives on the frontiers; and the commercial communications are open and uninterrupted.

The epidemical disorder which lately prevailed in the northern provinces of *China*, has subsided, after depopulating large tracts of country. The officers of the Hyderabad subsidiary force have received public thanks, for their conduct in refusing to sign the late remonstrance to the supreme government of India.---Two vakeels have recently arrived at Bombay, from the Guicawar. The object of their mission is said to be the arrangement of a new treaty, embracing the interests of several of the Rajahpoot chieftains.

The new treaty entered into with the government of Travancore, is such as almost to prevent the possibility of disasters similar to those which have lately occurred. The Rajah has discharged all the officers in his service inimical to the British interests, and manifested signal displeasure towards those who prevented the signing of the treaty presented some years ago.

Several armed vessels have lately been fitted out at Calcutta, to cruize on the eastern coast of Bally, where the piratical natives have become formidable. The atrocities committed by those daring freebooters, have rendered them the terror of the petty traders on those coasts.

United States.---A report (on the authority of the master of an American vessel, arrived at Liverpool) has lately been in circulation. It was stated, that Mr. Jackson, our new envoy to the American government, had met with a very favourable reception at Washington---that a ready assent was given to the terms of accommodation he proposed, and that the only impediment to the restoration of the most amicable intercourse with America was, the requisition of the president Madison, that the ratifications of the propositions should be returned from this country before he gave his own signature to them, on account of the disappointment in the preceding negociation.---We do not ourselves give any credit to this statement; but the notoriety it acquired was too general to admit of our silence on the subject.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALCOCKS Joseph, Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, victualler. (Mr. Attwood Enshan, Oxford.

Arton John, Great Driffield, York, grocer. (Mr. Dickinson, Hull, and Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's Buildings.

Bailey Joseph, Long-acre, lace and fringe manufacturer. (Messrs. Thomas and Nayler, Great Newport street.

Ball Richard, East Brent, Somerset, mercer. (Mr. James Parker, Axbridge, and Messrs. Blakes, Cooks court, Carey street.

Birt John, Leckhampton, Gloucester, farmer. (Mr. Jessop, Cheltenham, and Messrs. Price and William, Lincoln's inn.

Brewer Thomas, Baldwin's gardens, Gray's inn lane, tin plate worker. (Mr. E. Paxton, Walbrook.

Brown Thomas, Leeds, flax spinner. (Mr. Scott, Leeds, and Messrs. Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn.

Browne Joseph and James Powell, Liverpool, merchants. (Mr. Woods, Liverpool, and Mr. Blackstock, London.

Bryan Thomas, Mincing lane, broker. (Messrs. Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

Buck George, Cockspur street, Charing cross, taylor. (Mr. Smith, Charles street, Cavendish square.

Chadwick Ann and John, Bradbury green, Chester, hatters. (Messrs. Halsted and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

Chadwick James, Lower Thames street, victualler. (Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho.

Chase Daniel, Dean street, Holborn, leather factor. (Mr. Kirkman, Cloak lane.

Chetham John, of Heaton Norton, Manchester, check manufacturer. (Mr. Linguard, Heaton Norris.

Comfort Michael, Brighton, carpenter. (Mr. Hill, Brighton, and Messrs. Fourle and Palmer, Doughty street, London.

Cuming Thomas, Castle court, Birchin lane, mercer. (Messrs. Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street.

Dean David, senior and junior, and John, St. John street, Westsmithfield, cheesemongers. (Messrs. Willett, Annesley and Son, Finsbury square.

Dinsdale Joseph, Kingston-on-Hull, dealer. (Mr. Pierce, Kirby street, Hatton garden.

Dowling Henry, Castle street, Leicester fields, linen draper. (Messrs. Wadeson, Barlow, and Co. Austin friars.

Drury James Francis, Clerkenwell green, brass founder. (Messrs. Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn.

Duchatelay Leon Dauvergne, Great Scotland yard, distiller. (Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho.

Favell Elizabeth and James, Cambridge, painters. (Messrs. Gee, Cambridge, and Messrs. Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street.

Francis John, Leather lane, Holborn, leather seller. (Mr. Kirkman, Cloak lane.

Free William Henry, Horsleydown, Surry, merchant. (Mr. Kirkman, Shorter's court, Throgmorton street.

Fuller John, Lewes, butcher. (Mr. Gwynn, Lewes, and Mr. Turner, Bouverie street, Fleet street.

Gale John, New London, St. Crutched friars, merchant. (Mr. Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street.

Garnon Charles, Holborn, trunk maker. (Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho.

Golden William, Cranbourn alley, Leicester fields, linen draper. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maple, Old Jewry.

Greaves Benjamin and James, Moseley, York, merchants. (Mr. Battye, Huddersfield, and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane.

Gregory Joseph, Eccles, Lancaster, manganese dealers. (Messrs. Foulkes and Cresswell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn, London.

Hale Harry, and Harry Hayard Hale, Birchin lane, merchants. (Mr. Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

Halliday Thomas, Bailden Otley, York, worsted spinner. (Mr. Brogden, Bradford, and Mr. Evans, Hatton garden.

Harrison Joseph, of Southwick, Durham, shipowner. (Mr. Kidsin, Bishopwearmouth, and Mr. Hartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.

Hewett James, West Bedfour, Middlesex, grazier. (Messrs. Phillipson and Brewer, Staple inn.

Hey Matthew, Cateaton street, warehouseman. (Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Friday street, Cheapside.

Hollis Richard, Reading, grocer. (Mr. Venis, Reading and Messrs. Jenkin, James, and Co. New inn.

Houson James, Doncaster, victualler. (Mr. Rodgers, Sheffield, and Mr. Bigg, Hatton garden.

Huson James, Dunstable, Bedford, victualler. (Mr. Hooper, Dunstable, and Mr. Hurd, Temple.

Keighley Walker, Castle street, East St. Mary le bone, stationer. (Messrs. Dawson and Wratislaw, Warwick street, Golden square.

Knowles Thomas, York, shopkeeper. (Messrs. T. and W. Nettleship, Grocers hall, Poultry.

Lavender William, Old Cavendish street, Oxford street, japanner. (Messrs. Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick street, Golden square.

Leroux Henry Jacob, Islington, builder. (Messrs. Denton and co. Gray's inn.

Lewis John, Bristol, brick maker. (Messrs. Daniel and Son, Bristol, and Messrs. Pearsons, Pump court, Temple.

Lowe William, Coventry, soap boiler, (Mr. Mason, St. Michael's Church yard, Cornhill.

Lucas James Phillips, Birmingham, auctioneer. (Mr. Elkington, Temple St. Birmingham, and Mr. Frowd, Temple, London.

Macneal Neil, London, merchant. (Mr. Nind, Throgmorton street.

Malt John, Jermyn street, St. James's, victualler. (Mr. Cupping, Jermyn street.

Marson John, Walsall, Stafford, saddlers ironmonger. (Mr. Markew, Walsall, and Mr. Hunt, Surrey street, Strand.

Mather Thomas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, oilman. (Mr. Heaton, York, and Mr. Edge, Inner temple.

Mather William, Dudley, Worcester. (Mr. Smith, Wolverhampton, and Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square.

Metcalf Joshua, New London street, Crutched friars, merchant. (Mr. Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street.

Mitchell John, New Sleaford, Lincoln,

grocer. (Mr. Cope, Boston, and Mr. Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden.

Moore John, New Surry street, Blackfriars road, ironmonger. (Mr. Elstob, Catherine court, Trinity square.

Muller William, Cheam, Surry, builder. (Mr. Fowler, Basing lane, Bread street.

Norris John, Portsmouth, Hants, baker. (Mr. Howard, Portsea.

Parker William, Cadoxton, Glamorgan, ironmonger. (Mr. Wm. Philips, Swansea, and Messrs. Williams and Brook, Lincoln's inn.

Parkinson George, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. (Mr. Welch, Nicholas lane, Lombard street.

Pass William, Ingram court, Fenchurch street, hardwareman. (Mr. Mayhew, Symonds inn, Chancery lane.

Pierce Thomas, Canterbury, brazier and tinman. (Mr. Plummer, Canterbury, and Messrs. Nethersole and Portal, Essex street, Strand.

Perrin Joseph, Portwood, Chester, cotton spinner. (Messrs. Newton and Dale, Stockport.

Pratt William, Bromley, Kent, victualler. (Mr Popkin, Dean street, Soho.

Prynn Alex. Allen, St. Columb, Cornwall, mercer. (Mr. Brown, Fowey, and Mr. Hewlett, Rolls buildings, Fetter lane.

Redfern John, Bury, Suffolk, bread baker, Liverpool. (Mr. Houghton, Cleveland square, Liverpool, and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row.

Riley Henry, Somerhouse, Halifax, York, cotton spinner. Messrs. R. and C. Jackson, Manchester, and Mr. Hurd, King's bench walk.

Roberts Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row.

Rogers Moses, Tooting, Surrey, victualler. (Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside.

Rouse William, Cheltenham, watch maker, (Mr. Pruen, Cheltenham, Mr. Jackson, Birmingham, and Messrs. Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn.

Scrace John, Widcombe, Somerset, freestone mason. (Messrs. Leman, Bristol, and Mr. Franks, Hart street, Bloomsbury.

Secombe John, William Hore, Charles Burley and R. Serle, Launceston, woollen manufacturers. (Messrs. Croker and co. Tavistock, and Mr. Fairbank, Ely place, Holborn.

Shilliber Henry Blatchford, Plymouth dock, auctioneer. (Mr. Wells Bozen, Plymouth dock, and Messrs. Williams and Dark, Princes street, Bedford row.

Stevenson James, Oxford street, dealer. (Mr. Allen Berners street, Oxford road, and Mr. Pierce, Kirby street, Hatton garden.

Stratton George, Piecadilly, ironmonger. (Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho.

Stuart Charles, Berwick street, St. James's, taylor. (Mr. Allen, Carlisle street, Soho.

Taylor William, White Horse lane, Stepney, broker. (Mr. Latimer, Gray's inn square.

Taylor Robert, Blythes yard, Whitecross street, chairmaker (Messrs. Russen and Son, Crown court, Aldersgate street.

Thompson Harrison, Newcastle-on-Tyne, woollen draper. (Mr. Lockwood, jun. Easingwold.

Tigwell James, Gosport, Hants, linen draper. (Mr. Syddall, Aldersgate street.

Tomson John Watson, and John Baxter, Leicester, linen drapers. (Messrs Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, London.

Watson Andrew, Walworth, Surrey, corn chandler. (Mr. Clutton, Saint Thomas street, Borough.

Williams William, Mold flint, shopkeeper. (Plumbe and Gaskell, Lord street, Liverpool, and Mr. Hulm, Russel square.

Windle Edward Whitmore, Rotherhithe, ironmonger. (Mr. Noy, Mincing lane.

Wood Thomas, Stockport, Cheshire, taylor. (Messrs. Newton and Dale, Stockport.

CERTIFICATES.

Anderson James, Cannon street, merchant.

Annis Thomas, Southend, Kent, miller.

Ayles Obadiah, Topsham, Devon, ship builder.

Aynsley John, Newcastle-on-Tyne, grocer.

Banks Richard, Eltham, Kent, victualler.

Barnes George, Manchester, cotton spinner.

Bedale Joseph and Thomas, Salford, Lancaster, cotton spinners.

Bishop, Mullmer, Robert and William, Cambridge, woollen drapers.

Blackburn William, Aldersgate street, watch spring maker.

Bowers James, Manchester, inn keeper.

Carless Joseph, Maidstone, corn merchant.

Carter John, Sandwich, draper.

Cawley, Allen, Mellor, Derby, grocer.

Chaplin Samuel, High street, Southwark, dealer.

Clark John and Henry Hall, Market Harboro', Leicester, worsted and carpet manufacturers.

Clark Richard, White Horse lane, Stepney, factor.

Clarkson Henry, Liverpool, porter dealer.

Cockrill William, Stallingborough, Lincoln, salesman.

Cock Joseph Driver, Norwich, wine merchant.

Connelly James, Manchester, linen merchant.

Coulson Thomas and John, King Corder, Lynn-Regis, seedsman.

Cox Robert, Castle street, Southwark, carpenter.

Curtis William, West Smithfield, salesman.

Dike, Simion John, Goswell street, grocer.

Dodsworth Gregory, Beverly, York, draper.

Farbride Robert, Paragon place, Kent road, timber merchant.

Fry Robert, Lillington, Somerset, merchant.

Gatskill Peter, Cheadle, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

Gibson Gow, Liverpool, pipe maker.

Georgi Balthazer, Wilson street, Moorfields, chemist.

Gray Thomas, Colchester, baker.

Green Richard, Bishopsgate street, jeweller.

Griffith John, Yew, Northampton terrace, City road, stock broker.

Groucock Thomas, Drayton in Hales, Salop, mercer.

Harty Lewis, Watford, Herts, silk throwster.

Heywood William and Richard, Shaw Heywood, Manchester, linen merchants.

Higgins John and Robert, Birmingham, platers.

Hoare Thomas, Waltham lane, Cheshunt, victualler.

Hodgson John, senior, Rockliff, Cumberland, merchant.

Horsley Richard, Elder street, Spittalfields, silk weaver.

Ibbetson Samuel, Ludgate hill, silk mercer

Kield David, Berwick, linen draper.

Kirk Ralph, Chester, cotton spinner.

Lewis Arthur, Banbury, mercer and linen draper.
Levice Charles, High street, Shadwell, straw hat manufacturer.
Lloyd John, Upper Thames street, grocer.
Manning Robert, Stock Exchange, stock broker.
Mansell James, George Burkinshaw, and John Fielding, Sheffield, tool manufacturers.
Marshall William, Paternoster row, cheesemonger.
Miller Thomas, Ilford, Essex, dealer and chapman.
Mitchell William, Falmouth, vintner.
Moseley, Henry, and Isaac Whieldon, Throgmorton street, merchants.
Oddy Samuel Augustine and Henry, Oxford street, booksellers.
Pickwood George, Cloak lane, wine merchant.
Pitchers James, Norwich, wine-merchant.
Powditch George, Liverpool, master mariner.
Powell James and William, Darch Ormond, Bristol, wine merchants.
Powell James, Wapping, coffin and box maker.
Preston James, Barton on Humber, Lincolnshire, tanner.
Ratcliff William, Exeter, baker.
Ratcliff John, Manchester, baker.
Reeve James, Holborn, umbrella maker.
Riddweigh Robert, Liverpool, innkeeper.
Scott Joseph, North Shields, grocer.
Scott John, Strand, bookseller.
Smithies Joseph, Leeds, merchant.
Spencer John, Sherrard street, Golden square, jeweller.
Spring Redshaw, Lincoln, grocer.
Towers John, Walsall, Stafford, whipthong manufacturer.
Tozer John Chappell, Newton Bushell, Devon, scrivener.
Walsh Frederick Charles, Strand, chemist.
Wetherby Thomas, Great Saint Thomas Apostles, ironmonger.
Wilby David, York, cloth manufacturer.
Williams John, Fenchurch street, cheesemonger.
Wood David, Blexwich, Stafford, awl blade maker.
Woolley John Parkinson, Walham green, Middlesex, brewer.
Wright William, Queenhithe, London, provision merchant.
Wright William, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicester, draper.

DIVIDENDS.

Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper, 28 Oct.
Arbuthnot Alexander, and Richard Braukin, Philpot lane, 30 Jan.
Atkins John, Birmingham, ironfounder, 23 Oct.
Bailey Samuel and Thomas, Hanwell heath, Middlesex, chandlers, 11 Nov.
Barber Robert, Oxford street, jeweller, 11 Nov.
Barker Jonathan and Hill, Morten, York, cotton spinner, 30 Nov.
Beatson William, senior, Robert, John and William Masborough, York, chymist, 20 Nov.
Bedford William, and Samuel Sumner, Foster lane, linen drapers, 7 Nov.
Beetson Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, 30 Sept.
Bell Michael, Monkgate, York, oil merchant, 31 Oct.
Bendelack Abraham, James court, Bury street, Saint Mary Axe, merchant, 24 Oct.
Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Basinghall street, factors, 7 Nov.
Bishop Thomas, Birmingham, plater, 18 Oct.
Bolton James, and Fletcher, Warrington, potters, 24 Oct.
Bourchier William, Birmingham, toyman, 27 Oct.
Bowgin Thomas, Shoe lane, plaisterer, 24 Oct.
Bowles Anthony Thomas, and Thomas Williams, Kent street, Surry, grocers, 13 Nov.
Brooks Joseph, Saint John street, West Smithfield, hardwareman, 11 Nov.
Brown John, Liverpool, dealer, 16 Oct.
Bullock Elizabeth, Birmingham, milliner, 30 Oct.
Chambers Thomas, Wigton, Cumberland, shopkeeper, 25 Oct.
Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen draper, 14 Nov.
Chowne William, Exeter, linen draper, 21 Oct.
Clarke James, Salisbury, Wilts, haberdasher, 4 Nov.
Cole John, Fore street, London, stationer, 11 Nov.
Collop John, Great Portland street, upholsterer, 28 Oct.
Cook Henry, Bristol, merchant, 16 Oct.
Cooper William, Saint Osyth, Essex, merchant, 7 Nov.
Cropton Elizabeth, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, milliner, 26 Oct.
Crosskey George Duncan, and Richard Westhall, Basinghall factors, 4 Nov.
Crossley James, Hallifax, York, merchant, 29 Sep.
Crotton Joseph, Drury lane, linen draper 21 Oct.
Crush William, Chelmsford, upholsterer, 18 Nov.
Custins Samuel Thomas, Bishopsgate street, glover, 30 Dec.
Danson William, Lancaster, woollen draper, 1 Dec.
Davis Simon, Upper Saint Martin's lane, Long acre, cabinet maker, 23 Sept.
Dempsey William, and John Acraman, Bristol, taylors, 26 Oct.
Denison James, William Andrew Pheps, and George Williams, Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, 11 Nov.
Dixon Thomas, Bath, chinaman, 31 Oct.
Ellis Charles Robert, Middle New street, Fleet street, jeweller, 30 Nov.
Fenwick Thomas James, Penzance, Cornwall, linen draper, 31 Oct.
Ferneley Thomas, and George Ferneley, Manchester, cotton spinners, 19 Oct.
Fry John, New Gulstone street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, 31 Oct.
Furber William and Robert, Bath, dealers, 21 Oct.
Gaskill Thomas and George, Lancaster, woollen drapers, 23 Oct.
Gell Richard, Wakefield, Yorkshire, miller, 27 Oct.
Ginder Cornelius, Lancaster, linen draper, 2 Nov.
Goldsmith Richard, New Bond street, embroiderer, 11 Nov.
Gore Richard, Liverpool, linen draper, 27 Oct.
Green William, Kingsland road, dealer, 21 Oct.
Guillod Thomas, Craven street, Strand, wine merchant, 10 Oct.
Guthrie Robert, and Colin Cook, Liverpool, merchants, 21 Oct.

Hall John, Wapping, taylor, 13 Nov.
Hall William, Silver street, Cheapside, warehouseman, 11 Nov.
Hamilton Archibald, and David Halliburton, Oxford street, linen drapers, 4 Nov.
Hardwick Thomas, Manchester, merchant, 18 Nov.
Hargreave Oliver, and John Goodwin, Manchester, merchant, 5 Dec.
Harsnett Samuel, Manchester, leather seller, 20 Nov.
Hibbard Jonathan, Bath, alehousekeeper, 16 Nov.
Hill Thomas, Brighton, baker, 31 Oct.
Hiley James, Leeds, innkeeper, 20 Nov.
Hodgson Thomas, Blackman street, Southwark, upholder, 18 Nov.
Holt John, Salford, Lancaster, dyer, 26 Oct.
Hood Edmund, of Bathwick, and John Turtle, Bath, coach masters, 31 Oct.
Hope William, Brampton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer, 20 Oct.
Hoskins Roger Bidlake and John, South Brent, Devon, yarn makers, 19 Oct.
Hounson John, Fleet street, linen draper, 30 Oct.
Hudson J. Devonshire square, London, merchant, 4 Nov.
Hull Isaac, Wharton, Warwick, jobber, 8 Nov.
Jackson Leonard William, Brownlow street, Holborn, cabinet maker, 7 Nov.
Jackson Fisher, Basinghall street, factor, 13 Nov.
James John, Stafford, grocer, 18 Oct.
Jeffery Thomas, Old Jewry, wholesale linen draper.
Jones John, Enstone, Oxford, victualler, 4 Nov.
Jones John, Langellan, Denbigh, shopkeeper, 13 Nov.
Ireland Richard, Gifford, skinner, 30 Oct.
Keat Elizabeth, Bicester, Oxford, draper, 7 Nov.
Kirby William, Manchester, merchant, 8 Nov.
Knight William, Stonebreak, Yorkshire, clothier, 19 Oct.
Last John, Brighton, builder, 15 Nov.
Lewis Thomas, Bedminster, Somerset, bacon factor, 14 Oct.
Life John, Ripley, York, grocer, 13 Nov.
Life George, High Harrowgate, York, innkeeper, 13 Nov.
Little William, Waltham abbey, calico printer, 4 Nov.
Lomas Henry Laton, Throgmorton street, insurance broker, 10 Oct.
Longbottom George, Holbeach, York, clothier, 11 Nov.
Lyon James, Savage gardens, merchant, 4 Nov.
Marcarthey George Packer, and R. W. Vaughan, Bristol, tailors, 4 Nov.
Mackenzie James, Old City chambers, merchant, 17 Oct.
Maclachlin John, Hartford place, Drury lane, cabinet maker, 24 Oct.
M'Kinnell James, of Cleackheaton, York, linen draper, 29 Nov.
Milburn William, Clifton, York, tanner, 30 Oct.
Moon James, Manchester, and William Maymau, Haslingdon, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, 20 Oct.
Morgan John, Enfield, farmer, 31 Oct.
Morley Robert, Old street, Middlesex, money scrivener, 18 Nov.
Morris Christopher, Buslingthorpe, York, manufacturer, 21 Nov.
Moyle Thomas, Newcastle-under-Line, draper, 21 Oct.
Newman Henry, Skinner street, currier, 4 Nov.
Parker Joseph, Ringwood, Hants, grocer, 4 Nov.
Parker John, Broad street, Horsleydown, wine merchant, 11 Nov.
Parrott William Jackson, Leighton Buzzard, wine and brandy merchant, 13 Nov.
Parry James, and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants, 7 Nov.
Parson John, and William Daniel, Saint Martin's Lane, hair merchants, 11 Nov.
Parsons John, Cheapside, warehouseman, 28 Oct.
Parsons John, senior and junior, of Ludgate hill, booksellers, 14 Oct.
Partridge Roger, Clement's inn, merchant, 11 Nov.
Partridge W. and W. Rose, Bow bridge, Rodbore, Glocester, dealer, 13 Nov.
Pearkes Benjamin, Worcester, tea dealer, 17 Oct.
Pearson John, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, Lancaster, corn dealers, 19 Oct.
Pearson Samuel Duggleby, Beverley, flax dresser, 4 Nov.
Pemberton Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, 21 Oct.
Phelps Samuel, Grosvenor place, merchant, 4 Nov.
Prentice John, Boston, York, dealer, 1 Nov.
Procktor Samuel, Leeds, oilman, 14 Nov.
Purbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper, 13 Jan.
Rasell Richard, Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper, 7 Nov.
Read Robert, Caroline mews, Bedford square, stable keeper, 21 Nov.
Richards George, Cornhill, bookseller, 21 Nov.
Robertson James, Lydd, Kent, linen draper, 21 Oct.
Rolls Richard Lynden, Southam, Warwick, money scrivener, 2 Nov.
Rouse Richard, Minster, carpenter, 11 Nov.
Roxburgh J. Winchester street, London, insurance broker, 21 Oct.
Salisbury John, Exeter, cabinet maker and upholsterer, 9 Nov.
Samuel Richard, High street, Saint Giles, linen draper, 16 Nov.
Sanders George, Air street, Piccadilly, victualler, 4 Nov.
Schneider J. Henry, Bow lane, merchant, 2 Feb.
Shawford W. C. Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner, 7 Nov.
Sissons James, Hull, merchant, 7 Nov.
Smith John Hood, Water lane, wine and spirit merchant, 4 Nov.
Smith Thomas, Brandon, Suffolk, wine merchant, 26 Oct.
Smyth John Gratrix, Bacher row, Hoxton, merchant, 15 Nov.
Swallow Richard, Attercliff forge, Sheffield, ironmaster, 14 Oct.
Swire Samuel, Halifax, York, merchant, 6 Nov.
Tate Robert, Manchester, grocer, 19 Oct.
Taylor William, Earswick, York, beast jobber, 3 Nov.
Taylor Edward and James, Clapham, Surry, builders, 13 Nov.
Tinney William, Cambridge, surgeon, 16 Jan.
Tompson William, junior, Wolverhampton, grocer, 25 Oct.

Towne William, Deptford, bookseller, 4 Nov.
Townsend John, Liverpool, merchant, 25 Oct.
Treloar Thomas, junior, Penthy, brewer, 10 Nov.
Troke John, New Sarum, Wilts, cutler, 31 Oct.
Tubb William, and J. M. A. Scott, King's road, Pimlico, nursery and seedsman, 11 Nov.
Wain James, Basinghall street, clothier, 13 Nov.
Watson John, senior and junior, and Joseph, Preston, Lancaster, cotton spinners, 26 Oct.
Waugh Charles, Blackburn, Lancaster, linen draper, 19 Oct.
Way Edward, Henrietta street, Cavendish square, wine merchant, 4 Nov.
Weedon Joseph, Albion place, Blackfriars, hosier, 31 Oct.
Wetherby Thomas, Great Saint Thomas Apostle, ironmonger, 21 Oct.
Whitaker William, Wakefield, York, and Joseph Whitaker, of Legreen, 15 Nov.
White William, Apperley bridge, Yorkshire, merchant, 28 Oct.
Wilcox Daniel, Liverpool, sail maker, 31 Oct.
Wilks Rowland, Cheapside, hatter, 11 Nov.
Williams Charles, senior, Turnham green, butcher, 21 Oct.
Williams John, Monmouth, shopkeeper, 27 Oct.
Willis Thomas Hare, Lambs Conduit street, linen draper, 11 Oct.
Wilson Robert, Liverpool, farrier, 17 Oct.
Wray Edward, Henrietta street, Cavendish square, wine merchant, 4 Nov.
Wright William, Ashby de-la-Zouch, Leicester, draper, 4 Nov.
Wyatt Herbert, Robert S. Jones, Charles Shepherd, and Neils Peterson Top, Duke street, Aldgate, painters, plumbers, and glaziers, 14 Nov.
Young Thomas, Bartlett passage, Holborn, jeweller, 16 Nov.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.

Parkinson George, of London, warehouseman.
Tomkins Samuel Mather, of Stanton, Saint John's, Oxford, dealer.

Importations at Liverpool, from 1st to 28th Sept.

West Indies.—12 hogsheads sugar, W. W. Tait; 111 ditto, 23 puncheons rum, 27 bales, 1 bag cotton, 20 ditto, coffee, S. Sandbach, & Co.; 7 ditto, cotton, J. Lewis. 7 casks coffee, R. Dodson; 20 bags ditto, Hamilton and Graham; 32 tierces 193 bags coffee, 14 tons lignumvitæ for H. Mullion; 20 tierces coffee. W. Forbes & Co.; 229 hogsheads, 235 tierces sugar, 65 bags ginger, 50 goads aloes, 31 bales cotton for Barton, Irlam and Higginson; 19 tierces sugar, T. and W. Earle & Co.; 3 boxes sweetmeats; Ellice; 6 bales cotton, R. Wace, & Co.; 10 ditto, Gibbs, Thompson, & Co.; 1 hogshead of Madeira wine, 6 bags ginger, 20 kegs of sugared tamarinds, W. F. Porter; 5 bags ginger, J. Maddock; 7 bales cotton, Barrow, Lousads, & Co.; 249 hogsheads, 43 tierces, 55 barrels, 3 boxes sugar, 4 tons fustic for Shipley, Williams and Wilson.

Brazil.—91 serons tallow, 40 ditto cotton, 22 cases sugar, 1412 hides for Dickinson, Brothers, & Co.; 161 serons tallow, 132 hides, Dyson, Brothers, & Co.; 60 ditto, 503 ditto, 30 cases sugar, Graham, Rigg, & Co.; 106 bags rice, 10 bales nutria skins, 322 ox hides, 16 chests sugar, 12,250 horns Ormerod, Heyworth, & Co.; 15 cases sugar, T. Barret, & Co.; 8 ditto, J. Clarkson, & Co.; 4852 horns, W. Dixon, & Co.; 30 cases sweetmeats, Bates, and Smith; 4 bags cotton, 13 cases sugar, 1704 hides, Denistoun, Buchannan, & Co.; 3614 hides, Milner and Chaplin; 409 bags cotton, for S. Holland, & Co.

America.—648 barrels, 160 half ditto flour, 24 hogsheads of tobacco, 2 cases of bees wax, 18,000 horn tips, J. Wyld; 440 barrels flour, F. T. Walker; 200 ditto, Campbell and Frears; 500 ditto, J. M'Field; 500 ditto, J. Graham; 1000 ditto, J. Mullett; 15 bags cotton, for Milver, & Co.; 20 ditto, J. Maury; 18 ditto, T. Philips, & Co.; 41 bales cotton for Bainbridge, and Horsfall; 3 bales cotton, Morrall, and Borland; The Packet, N. Noyes, from New York, with 1015 tierces, 73 half ditto rice, for, T. and W. Earle, & Co.; 266 bushels pease, 280 ditto wheat, for Hamilton & Graham; 20 bales cotton, for Worrall and Williamson; 100 ditto, Ewart, Rutson, & Co.; 43 ditto, W. and R. Rathbone; 20 ditto, Clough, Wilkes, and Clough; 61 ditto, Ogden, & Co.; 11278 bushels wheat, N. Heywood; 259 bags pease, 4c 2q pine boards, 3285 bushels wheat, for Hodgson, Carter & Co.; 10,700 bushels wheat, 800 pine boards, for Hamilton & Graham; 32 barrels ashes, for J. Mackie; 52 bags 294 bushels pease, 1211 ditto wheat, for Morrall, and Borland; 100 barrels ashes, Hamilton and Graham; 1 mast, J. Davies; 200 barrels ashes order; 100 barrels pot ashes, for Hamilton and Graham; 1 bale furs, for J. and J. Davenport; 21 barrels ashes, Bainbridge & Horsfall; 250 bags wheat, 133 barrels ashes, Morrall, and Borland; 156 barrels flour, for Campbell, and Frears; 1087 ditto, turpentine, R. J. Breeze; 100 bales cotton, Clough, Wilkes, and Clough; 154 ditto, Smith & Co.; 49 ditto, Barclay, Salkeld and Bailey; 62 bales cotton, T. Matthie; 300 bales cotton, for

Green and Wainright; 121 ditto, Martin, Hope and Thornely; 114 ditto, Sloane & M'Millan; 27 ditto, Barclay, Salkeld & Bailey; 31 ditto, J. Whittle; 75 ditto 5 casks bees' wax, J. Richardson; 1000 barrels flour, for Harris, Leach & Co.; 172 bales cotton, Brickwoods and Daniell; 4 ditto, Robinson and Lawrence; 31 ditto, Boult and Cockshott; 84 ditto, T. Crowley; 6 tons logwood, Hughes and Duncan; 103 barrels ashes, for Lodges and Tooth; 444 ditto, 46 bales cotton. 335 bales cotton, 115 barrels ashes, for Conway and Davidson; 220 bales cotton, J. Richardson; 104 ditto, Hughes and Duncan; 69 ditto, 72 barrels ashes, Worrall & Williamson; 152 ditto, Martin, Hope and Thornely; 6 bales cotton, Robinson and Lawrence; 36 tierces 2 half ditto, rice, Cropper, Benson & Co.; 151 tierces ditto, Dixon, Lavater & Co.; 1400 barrels flour, J. Sutherland; 10 hogsheads tobacco, Dickenson and Hodgson; 12 ditto, J. Maury; 87 bales cotton, Leigh and Sherlocks. 223 barrels ashes, 400 ditto, tar, 50 bales of cotton, for Morrall and Borland; 2952 pieces of logwood, R. Ogden; 949 bales cotton, W. Rowlit & Co. 6000 Spanish dollars, H. Matthie.

Spain.—460 bales barilla, 421 ditto wool, for W. Lawson.

Portugal.—15 pipes wine, for T. and W. Salisbury; 20 ditto, B. and J. Gray & Co.; 3 ditto, J. and H. Cumming, 6 ditto, J. Harrison; 3 ditto, H. Pownall; 6 ditto A. Wilson & Co. 2 ditto, J. Hutchinson; 3 tons corkwood, H. Mullion; 2 cwt. onions, W. Prowse.

Mediterranean.—105 casks currants, 25 tons brimstone, 6 bales flannel, 161 sacks linseed, for Rogers and Bownas; 17 casks olive oil, M. de Jongh & Co.; 18 tons barilla, 102 casks olive oil, 110 boxes lemons, 4 casks lemon juice, 3 tons corkwood, 1062 bags shumac, 114 boxes sallad oil, 27 bags nuts, for M. Richardson & Co.

Madeira.—234 bales cotton, for Barclay, Salkeld and Bailey; 56 ditto, 30 hogsheads tobacco, W. Barber, & Co.; 91 bales cotton, 10c. staves, Morrall and Borland.

Russia.—2 barrels tar, 1 ditto pitch, 20 small spars, 12 oars, 24 handspikes, 1 mast, for C. Mark; 384 bags pease, 744 ditto, linseed, 60 casks iron, 52 corks tallow, 144 bundles hemp, 48 bundles for Sorgenfrey and R. Graham.

Iceland.—80 tons salt fish, 20 ditto stock ditto, 30 barrels rye, 50 ditto salt, 20 ditto oats, 8 tons bar fishing lines, 15 barrels tar, 12 mats hemp, 6 bags float wood, 170 tons salt fish, 18 ditto, stock ditto, for Green and Wainewright.

From 28th Sept. to 5th Oct.

West Indies.—31 hogsheads, 8 tierces, 9 barrels sugar, 8 bales cotton, for Blount and Kirkham; 38 casks, 9 barrels coffee, M'Iver, & Co.; 5 casks ditto, 10 hogsheads sugar, A. Worswick; 6 hogsheads, 32 barrels sugar, 6 casks, 30 barrels coffee, M. Hammill; 16 tierces sugar, Drinkwater and Syers; 1050 boxes sugar, 26 tons logwood, for W. Taylor; 74 hogsheads, 36 tierces, 44 barrels sugar, for M'Iver & Co.; 24 hogsheads ditto, Rodie and Shands, 26 ditto, B. and J. Gray & Co.

Brazils.—2 chests sugar, for G. Roach & Co.; 39 bags of cotton stack, Lynch and Hore. 490 hides, R. and A. Harrisons and Latham; 780 ditto, Price, Cross & Co.; 156 ditto, 15 tons fustic, 1 bale skins, Graham, Rigg & Co.

America.—300 barrels flour for Clegg and Perschouse; 1746 ditto, Whitehouse and Galan; 14 hogsheads bark, Hobson & Bolton; 24 ditto, 14 barrels, 1 cask ditto, Whittaker and Haworth; 48 hogsheads, 1 barrel ditto, 64 bales cotton, 13 tons 2c 3q bar wood, C. Tayleure & Co.; 200 barrels turpentine, 64 ditto rosin, Clough, Wilkes and Clough; 13 tons 5c Nicaragua wood, Little and Wotherspoon; 80c staves, J. and B. Gladstone; 387 barrels ashes, 47 bales cotton, 14c 3q 2 staves, 1 mast, for Patterson and Malonck; 200 barrels ashes, W. Sitton; 44 tierces, 120 half ditto rice, 269 bales cotton, for T. Murdock; 50 tierces of rice, Simpson and Davidson; 453 barrels pot and pearl ashes, 160c staves, 1 barrel pitch, 50 deals, Logan, Lenox & Co.; 284 bags cotton, 10 hogsheads tobacco, for J. Maury; 300 barrels flour, 40 tierces rice, 20 hogsheads tobacco, for Worrall and Williamson; 20 hogsheads shumac, 200 barrels flour, Conway and Davidson; 190 barrels flour, R. Thompson & Co.; 190 ditto, 23 barrels pot ash, Thompson and Lawson; 50 ditto, 40c staves, E. Harlow; 5 logs oak, 200 ditto maple, birch, beech, ash, elm, and pine, 5 fathoms lathwood, 50 deals and pine boards, 60 uffers, 190c staves, 150 handspikes, 3 masts, for Morrall and Borlan; 216 logs pine, 245 oars, 6 fathoms lathwood, 145 pine boards and planks, 60c staves, 10 casks clover seed, 1 barrel, 1 box bees' wax, for Lodges and Tooth; 336 bags cotton, for W. and R. Rathbone; 95 barrels flour, T. and W. Earle & Co.

Sweden.—31c deals, 600 deal ends, 20,000 bricks, for B. and J. Gray & Co.

From 5th to 12th Oct.

West Indies.—92 hogsheads, 15 tierces sugar, 347 pieces lignumvitæ, for Rodie and Shands; 113 puncheons rum, 30 hogsheads, 15 tierces sugar, 40 tierces, 38 barrels coffee, W. Taylor; 14 bales cotton, Whitehouse and Galan; 1 pipe Madeira wine, Crane, Jepson and Co.; 579 hogsheads, 21 tierces, 144 barrels sugar, 62 puncheons, 1 hogshead rum, 21 bales cotton, 45 puncheons, 1 hogshead, 3 pipes lime juice, for Shipley, Williams and Wilson; 244 hogsheads, 2 tierces, 97 barrels sugar, 27 bales cotton, 100 casks coffee, for W. Coupland; 154 hogsheads, 3 tierces sugar, 2 cases, noyeau, 1 bale cotton order, 138 hogsheads, 147 barrels sugar, 90 casks coffee, for T. and Js. Littledale; 185 hogsheads sugar, 3 bales cotton, 18 puncheons rum, 8 casks coffee, for Colin, Douglas and Co.; 4 hogsheads sugar, W. Lowes; 5 ditto, S. Sandbach & Co.; 10 ditto, Burrow and Co.; 20 ditto, Ewart, Rutson & Co.; 10 ditto, G. Foster; 6 ditto, Drinkwatee and Syers; 4 puncheons rum, Neilson and Heathcote; 10 ditto, Clare & Co.; 10 hogsheads sugar, O'Connors and Moore.

America—985 tierces, 73 half ditto, rice, for T. and W. Earle & Co.; 5m. barrels, 3c. 5q. 2 pipe staves, W. Barber & Co.; 290 pieces, 444 tons pine timber, 151 pieces, 10,130 feet pine plank, for Smith & Co.; 18 cords lathwood, 228handspikes, 144 ash oars, 20 spruce masts, S. Gaskel; 368 bales cotton, 68 pine planks, 30 pieces pine scantling, for A. M'Gregor & Co.; 1500 barrels flour, 155 bales cotton, for Little and Wotherspoon; 75c. staves, Martin, Hope and Thornely; 20 bales cotton, for Worrall and Williamson; 100 ditto, Ewart, Rutson & Co.; 56 ditto, Marshall & Co., 43 ditto, Hughes and Duncan; 20 ditto Clough, Wilkes and Clough; 21 ditto, Hobsons and Bolton; 11278 bushels wheat, N. Heywood & Co.

Gibraltar.—540 bags nuts, for J. Burn; 1 pipe Mountain wine, T. and W. Earle & Co.; 2 pipes oil, Humble and Holland; 2 hogsheads, 5 qr. casks Madeira wine, ordered.

From 12th to 19th Oct.

Brazils.—190 bags cotton, 10 chests sugar, 18 planks, 2 pieces wood, 22 hides, 25 tons fustic, for T. and G. Hawkes.

America.—500 barrels turpentine, 200 ditto rosin, 20 bags cotton, 2300 white oak hogsheads staves, for F. T. Walker; 87 barrels pot and pearl ashes for H. Higginson; 105 ditto, Lodges and Tooth; 333 barrels turpentine, 158 bales cotton, 105 barrels tar, 1c. 2q. pine planks, Morrall and Borland; 29 logs birch, 190 ditto, pine, 7 logs maple timber, 8 fathoms lathwood, 13 masts, for J. March & Co. 16 fathoms lathwood, 3 logs maple timber, J. Thompson; 53 tons fustic, Nicaragua wood and lignumvitæ, 30 logs mahogany, 8500 horn tips, 2000 staves, for J. Maury; 239 logs pine timber, 20 ditto, birch and beech ditto, 13 fathoms logwood, for J. and E. Dixon; 10 logs timber, 1 fathom lathwood, 12 handspikes, P. Ashbridge.

Russia.—115 bundles hemp, 54 ditto, flax, 100 matts, 20 logs, 1 fathom lathwood. for Sorgenfrey and R. Graham; 1 ditto, J. Erick.

Spain.—57 butts, 7 hogsheads wine, for J. Knowles, jun.

Return of Imports at the PORT of LONDON, from 20th Sept. to 21st October 1809.

Almonds, bitter, cwts.	440	Pimento, cwts.	23,140
Anchovies, lbs.	20,800	Rags, tons	166
Ashes, Pearl and Pot, cwts.	4,000	Raisins, cwts.	12,600
Barilla, cwts.	1,280	Rice, cwts.	251,000
Brandy, galls.	17,920	Rum, galls.	12,640
Cheese, tons	150	Silk, Thrown, lbs.	26,140
Cotton, lbs.	465,920	——, Raw, lbs.	10,210
Flax, tons	1,627	Sugar, hhds.	5,000
Hemp, tons	3,704	Tallow, tons	896
Hides	420,000	Tobacco, cwts.	15,700
Linseed, qrs.	6,927	Wine, galls.	64,000
Madder, tons	52	Wool, Spanish, cwts.	180
Oil, galls.	3,500	——, Sheep, lbs.	4,700

ACCOUNT OF RAGS IMPORTED.

	Tons.		Tons.
J. F. Schroeder	5	G. Paton	12
J. F. Veichtner	6	J. Willis	4
G. Fuse and Co.	30	Flinn and Co.	4
Brown and Co.	15	Spear and Co.	1
A. G. Milne	3	J. and W. Boyes	2
H. Houghton	6	J. Meyer	5
J. Cowper	2	J. Rapp	1
Abbers and Co.	4	C. Cameron	5
T. Twemlow	51	C. Cameron	8
Bonsusan and Co.	3		
White and Co.	4		171

HEMP IMPORTED.

	Tons.		Tons.
G. Todd	98	R. Jones	40
Finlay and Co.	105	Mellish and Co.	50
Thornton and Co.	135	S. G. Blanckenhagen	35
Bennett and Co.	90	Campbell and Co.	100
J. Ramsey	245	L. Paleske	35
R. James	70	Robinson and Co.	70
Flindt and Co.	100	R. Forster	40
Railton and Co.	30	Goldsmidt and Co.	150
Rucker and Co.	75	Soltan and Co.	30
Inglis and Co.	90	P. Forrester	10
Coles and Co.	7	F. Field	20
Thornton and Co.	22	P. Kelloe	76
Simeon and Co.	100	A. Kruse	38
C. Morgan and Co	30	G. Sharpe and Sons	45
K. Kello	556	J. Nicholls	70
J. F. Schroeder	225	W. Jameson	60
Simeon and Co	35	Heyman and Co.	75
F. W. Westinghausen	130	Lindlay and Co.	30
Cox and Co.	100	Favene and Co.	75
Schultz and Co.	25	R. Kittoe	148
Albers and Co.	50	T. Wilson	35
W. Syme	40		
Scott and Co.	114	Total	3704

ACCOUNT OF LINSEED IMPORTED.

	Qrs.		Qr
Schroeder and Co.	320	J. C. Ruding	375
J. C. Ruding	200	B. Fayle and Co.	100
Forster and Co.	200	J. Ramsey	400
E. Brownes	230	Solly and Son	55
Rucker and Co.	100	M. Wilks	170
J. W. Wrench	140	C. Grant	10
J. F. Vietchner	2000	W. Mansell	600
Semion	200	Soltau and Co.	700
G. Fuse and Co.	27		
R. J. Wilson	700	Total	6927
Heyman and Co.	400		

FLAX IMPORTED.

	Tons.		Tons.
G. Todd	115	Robinson and Co.	60
Bennett and Co.	70	Goldsmidt and Co.	10
Westinghausen	180	Soltan and Co.	80
Flindt and Co.	80	F. Field	15
Rucker and Co.	58	Heyman and Co.	80
C. Page	10	J. Ramsey	43
Inglis and Co.	18	G. Sharp and Son	30
W. Vinck	4	M. Oppenheimer	80
Goldschmidt and Co.	3	W. Jameson	30
Simeon and Co.	25	J. Solly and Sons	15
B. A. Goldschmidt	130	Raikes and Co.	25
Albers and Co.	80	Lark and Co.	25
W. Syme	30	Favene and Co.	46
Baring and Co.	10	T. Wilson	35
Scott and Co.	150		
G. F. Schroeder	66	Total	1627
Campbell and Co.	60		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday, 26 Sept.	*Tuesday*, 3 Oct.	*Tuesday*, 10 Oct.	*Tuesday*, 17 Oct.
AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.*	31 4	31 5	31 4	31 4
Ditto at sight	30 8	30 8	30 9	30 9
Rotterdam, 2 *Us.*	9 15	9 14	9 15	9 15
Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.*	29 4	29 4	29 0	29 0
Altona, 2 *Us.*	29 2	29 1	29 1	29 1
Paris, 1 day's date	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, at sight	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bourdeaux	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid ..... *Effective*	44	44	44	44
Cadiz	39½	39½	39½	39½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41
Leghorn	59	60	60	60
Genoa	53	53	53	53
Venice	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	68	67	66	66
Oporto	68	68	68	68
Rio Janeiro	67½	70	70	71
Malta	55	56	56	56
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dublin	10½	10½	10½	10½
Cork	10½	10½	10½	10½

New Dollars 5*s.* 7*d.* per oz.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 14th October, 1809.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	106	7	Pease	62	8
Rye	64	3	Beans	60	1
Barley	53	1	Oats	33	4
Oatmeal	53	8	Beer or Big	37	1

CORN EXCHANGE.—Price of Grain on board of Ship.

Wheat	84	to	96	Boilers	85	—	96
——, fine,	98	—	106	Gray	46	—	54
——, superfine,	110	—	113	Beans, new,	56	—	60
Rye	50	—	56	Ticks	46	—	54
Barley	46	—	54	Oats	34	—	36
——, fine,	50	—	58	Polands	39	—	42
Malt	72	—	84	Fine Flour	90	—	95
White Pease	60	—	75	per sack of 5 bushels, or 280 lb.			

PRICE OF CORN AT LIVERPOOL, 17th Sept.

	s.	d.			s.	d.	
Wheat, English	16	6	per 70lbs.	Barley, Scotch	6	0	per 60lbs.
—— Dantzig	15	9	ditto.	—— Irish	5	0	ditto.
—— American	16	0	ditto.	Malt, Fine	14	6	pr 36 qts.
—— Quebec	14	6	ditto.	—— Inferior	13	6	ditto.
—— Irish	13	0	ditto.	Beans, Small	70	0	per qr.
Oats, Potatoe	4	6	per 45lbs.	—— Tick	68	0	ditto.
—— Limerick	4	5	ditto.	Peas, White	90	0	ditto.
—— Waterford	4	3	ditto.	—— Grey	55	0	ditto.
—— Cork	4	0	ditto.	Flour, Fine	84	0	pr 280lbs.
—— Wexford	3	8	ditto.	—— Seconds	81	0	ditto.
Barley, English	6	6	per 60lbs.	—— Am. Sup.	60	0	pr 196lbs.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

To sink the Offal, per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4	6	to	5	6
Mutton	4	9	—	5	6
Veal	4	6	—	6	0
Pork	6	0	—	7	4
Lamb	5	0	—	6	8

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

By the Carcase.

Beef	3	4	to	4	4
Mutton	3	8	—	4	10
Veal	4	0	—	6	0
Pork	6	0	—	7	4
Lamb	4	4	—	5	4

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent, bags,	£4	0	to	5	10	Kent, pockets,	£5	0	to	8	0
Sussex	3	10	—	4	10	Sussex	4	10	—	5	5
Essex	3	10	—	5	0	Essex	9	0	—	12	0

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar 51*s.* 7¼*d.* per cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereof.—*T. Nettleship, Clerk of the Grocer's Company.*—From London Gazette of 21st October.

HAY AND STRAW.—Per Load.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.						
Hay	£5	15	0	to	6	14
Clover	7	0	0	—	—	—
Straw	2	3	6	—	3	8

WHITECHAPEL.						
Hay	5	10	0	—	6	16
Clover	£6	16	—	8	0
Straw	1	14	—	2	0

SMITHFIELD.						
Hay	6	0	—	6	6
Clover	7	0	—	7	7
Straw	1	12	—	2	0

PRICE OF COALS.

Newcastle	58	0	—	74	0	Cinders	41	0	—	—	—
Sunderland	59	0	—	73	0	Other Coals	60	0	—	70	—

Delivered at 12*s.* advance on the above prices

OCTOBER 22d, 1809.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C.112lb. D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton or 20 cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B The Duties which are paid by the Importers are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
ALUM English	22	10	0	23	0	0	T
—— Roach	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	4	15	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sweet	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Jordan	11	10	0	12	0	0	—
—— Valentia	5	10	0	6	0	0	—
Annatto Flag	0	1	3	0	1	6	lb.
—— Spanish	0	4	9	0	5	0	—
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	6	15	0	7	0	0	C.
—— Florence White	6	0	0	6	15	0	—
—— Red	6	5	0	6	10	0	—
—— Naples White	3	15	0	0	0	0	—
—— Red	3	10	0	0	0	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl,	3	0	0	3	10	0	—
—— Pot best	2	10	0	3	6	0	—
—— Barilla Teneriffe	2	14	0	0	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	2	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sicily	2	12	6	0	0	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0	—
—— Russia Pot	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
BERRIES, Juniper, Ger.	2	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Italian	2	18	0	3	0	0	—
—— Yellow Turkey	4	0	0	0	0	0	G.
Brandy Best	1	5	6	1	6	0	—
—— Inferior	1	4	6	1	5	0	—
Brimstone Foreign Ro	22	0	0	26	10	0	T.
Bristles Hog Russia und.	17	10	0	18	10	0	C.
—— Archangel do.	18	0	0	19	0	0	—
—— Koningsberg do.	19	0	0	20	0	0	—
CAPERS French	7	0	0	13	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	0	0	6	0	0	—
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	1	11	0	1	15	0	lb.
—— East India	0	5	10	0	7	3	—
Cocoa West India	3	18	0	4	10	0	C.
—Carracca for Export.	5	16	0	6	6	0	—
Coffee W. I. very ord.	3	8	0	4	0	0	—
—— ord.	4	1	0	4	10	0	—
—— mid.	4	11	0	5	0	0	—
—— good	5	0	0	5	15	0	—
—— fine	5	16	0	6	10	0	—
—— Mocha or East Ind.	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
—— Java	5	0	0	6	0	0	—
Copper, unmanufac.	5	17	6	0	0	0	—
—— manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copperas, Green	0	6	3	0	0	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per lb.
Cotton Wool	Brazil Pernambuc	0	2	2	0	2	3	—
	Brazil Bahia	0	2	0	0	2	1	—
	Brazil Maranham	0	2	0	0	2	1	—
	Brazil Para	0	1	10	0	1	11	—
	Dutch Surinam	0	1	10	0	2	1	—
	Dutch Demerara	0	1	6	0	1	10	—
	Dutch Berbice	0	1	6	0	1	10	—
	West Indies. Carriacou	0	1	11	0	2	0	—
	West Indies. Grenada	0	1	9	0	1	10	—
	West Indies. Barbadoes	0	1	9	0	1	10	—
	West Indies. Domingo	0	1	6	0	1	8	—
	West Indies. Martinico	0	1	7	0	1	9	—
	West Indies. Jamaica	0	1	6	0	1	8	—
	No Tret allowed. Bahama	0	1	6	0	1	10	—
DYER'S Wood, Bar W.		24	0	0	27	0	0	T.
—— Brazil		84	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazilet		10	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Cam Wood		40	0	0	44	0	0	—
—— Fustic		17	10	0	18	0	0	—
—— Zant or young		25	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Logwood Camp		21	0	0	21	10	0	—
—— Hond. chipt		16	0	0	16	6	0	—
—— Jamaica chipt		14	14	0	15	5	0	—
—— unchipt		10	0	0	11	0	0	—
—— Nicaragua, large		34	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— small		11	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sanders Red		34	0	0	38	0	0	—
DRUGS.								
ALOES, Barbadoes		28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
—— Succotorine		16	0	0	17	0	0	—
—— Hepatic or E. I.		10	0	0	0	0	0	—
Angelica Root		5	10	0	0	0	0	—
Antimony Crude		7	0	0	7	15	0	—
Arsenic Red		4	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— White		3	6	0	0	0	0	—
Balsam Capivi		0	3	6	0	3	8	lb.
—— Peru		0	9	6	0	10	0	—
—— Tolu		0	4	0	0	0	0	—
Bark, Jesuits,		0	3	0	0	4	0	—
—— Red		1	10	0	1	12	0	—
—— Yellow		0	4	9	0	6	0	—
Borax, refined E. I.		4	14	0	5	0	0	C.
—— English		0	2	3	0	2	4	lb.
—— unrefined or Tinc.		5	15	0	6	10	0	C.
Camphire Refined		0	8	0	0	9	0	lb.
—— Unrefined		26	15	0	0	0	0	C.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Cantharides	0	16	9	0	0	0	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	10	0	0	10	6	—
Cassia Buds	14	0	0	14	4	0	C.
——Fistula W. I.	3	15	0	5	0	0	—
——Lignea	6	0	0	15	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0	5	0	0	5	3	bo.
Coculus Indicus	10	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0	3	0	0	3	6	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	8	8	0	9	0	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	11	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	lb.
—— Lemon	0	11	6	0	0	0	—
—— Origanum	0	7	6	0	8	0	—
—— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	3	16	0	0	0	0	C.
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	6	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	22	0	0	26	0	0	C.
—— Lump	8	0	0	12	0	0	—
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Turkey fine	9	0	0	11	11	0	—
—— Barbary	2	16	0	3	0	0	—
—— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Benjamin	16	0	0	29	0	0	—
—— Cambogium	20	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Copal scraped	0	3	6	0	4	0	lb.
—— Galbanum	8	10	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	lb.
—— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
—— Myrrh	25	0	0	28	0	0	C.
—— Olibanum	6	0	0	9	0	0	C.
—— Sandrac	6	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Seneca, garbled	5	0	0	5	2	6	—
—— Tragacanth	10	0	0	21	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	12	0	0	13	6	—
Isinglass, Book	1	3	0	0	0	0	—
——— Leaf	1	5	0	0	0	0	—
——— Long Staple	1	9	0	0	0	0	—
Manna,	0	4	6	0	4	9	—
Musk, China	0	17	6	1	0	0	oz
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4	0	0	4½	lb.
Opium,	1	4	0	1	10	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	2	0	0	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	2	6	0	7	0	—
——— Russia	0	18	0	1	2	0	—
Saffron	1	16	0	2	2	0	C.
Sago	1	18	0	2	6	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	15	0	10	0	0	—
Salop	15	15	0	0	0	0	—
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	lb.
Sassafras	3	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Scammony,	1	15	0	1	17	0	lb.
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	6	—
Seeds, Anm. Alicant	6	15	0	7	0	0	C.
—— Coriander, English	1	3	0	1	5	0	—
—— Cummin	3	8	0	4	0	0	—
—— Fenugreek	3	5	0	3	10	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Shellack	4	0	0	8	0	0	C.
Sticklack	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
Soap, Castile or Spanish	8	0	0	8	10	0	—
Soap, Yellow	5	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Mottled	6	4	0	0	0	0	—
—— Curd	6	8	0	0	0	0	—
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	5	5	0	0	0	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	4	4	0	0	0	0	C.
——— China	4	15	0	5	0	0	—
——— West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	2	9	0	3	3	lb.
——— Dry	0	5	0	0	5	2	—
——— Crystalized	0	7	6	0	8	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	7	0	0	7½	—
EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
——— Green	12	10	0	13	10	0	—
Eleph T. 70 to 90lb each	30	0	0	32	0	0	C.
———Scrivelloes	14	0	0	16	0	0	—
FEATHERS Dantz.	0	2	11	0	3	0	lb.
——— Hambro'	0	2	0	0	2	8	—
——— Russia	0	1	10	0	2	9	—
——— Down	0	3	9	0	4	3	—
Flax, Riga	108	0	0	110	0	0	T.
——Petersburgh 12 head	104	0	0	0	0	0	—
GALLS, Aleppo blue	7	2	6	0	0	0	C.
——— mixt	5	10	0	5	15	0	—
Geneva Holland	1	2	6	1	3	0	—
Glue, For. dry thick lea.	2	12	0	0	0	0	—
——thin	2	10	0	0	0	0	—
HEMP, Riga Rhine H.	38	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Out shot	34	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Codilia	74	0	0	76	0	0	—
——Petersburg Clean	89	0	0	90	0	0	—
Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	lb.
———Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	6½	—
———Brazil	0	0	4½	0	0	5	—
———Horse, British	0	15	6	0	16	0	Hi
INDIGO.							
Spanish: Guatimala Flora	0	9	6	0	10	6	lb.
Spanish: ——— Sobres	0	7	6	0	9	3	—
Spanish: ——— Cortes	0	4	6	0	7	3	—
Spanish: Carracca Flora	0	9	3	0	10	9	—
Spanish: ——— Sobres	0	8	3	0	9	0	—
Spanish: ——— Cortes	0	5	3	0	8	0	—
Brazil	0	1	6	0	3	0	—
East Ind. Blue	0	10	0	0	11	6	—
East Ind. Purple	0	7	6	0	9	6	—
East Ind. Copper and violet	0	8	6	0	10	6	—
East Ind. Copper	0	3	3	0	7	3	—
IRON British in bars	18	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——— in pigs	9	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Old Sable	24	0	0	0	0	0	—
——New Sable	21	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Gurioffs	24	10	0	26	0	0	—
——Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Swedish	20	0	0	21	0	0	—
LEMONS repa.	6	0	0	0	0	0	C.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	and
Licorice Italian	10	0	0	10	10	0	C.
——— Spanish	9	10	0	9	15	0	—
Lead, Pigs	39	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Mill'd or Sheet	39	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Bars	38	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Shot No. 1 to 5	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
———— 6 to 12	40	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Litharge	40	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Red	35	0	0	0	0	0	—
——White	49	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Ore	28	0	0	0	0	0	—
MADDER, Dutch Cro.	4	13	0	5	10	0	C.
———Ombro	3	10	0	4	10	0	—
———Gamene	1	5	0	3	5	0	—
———Mulls	0	7	0	0	18	0	—
———Roots	0	70	0	0	0	0	—
Mats, Archangel	10	10	0	11	11	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad	30	0	0	35	0	0	Jr
———½ chest	4	4	0	4	10	0	—
——Olive Barbary	81	0	0	82	0	0	T.
——Gallipoli	79	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Palm	3	15	0	0	0	0	C.
——Turpentine, Eng.	7	10	0	8	0	0	—
——Foreign	7	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Rape English	65	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Refined	66	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Linseed, English	88	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cod Newfound.	37	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Sperm.	102	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Head Matter	107	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Whale, Greenland	34	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Brazil or S. Fish	40	5	0	0	0	0	—
Oranges Lisb. repa. best	6	10	0	0	0	0	ch
———St. Michael's	0	0	0	0	0	0	bx
Orchil Weed, Canary B.	none			0	0	0	T.
———Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cape de Verd	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
PITCH American	1	3	0	0	0	0	C.
——Archangel	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
——Sweden	0	15	0	0	0	0	—
——British	1	1	0	0	0	0	—
PROVISIONS. Butter Carlow 1st	6	0	0	6	2	0	—
Butter Cork 1st	5	15	0	5	18	0	—
Butter Waterford 1st	5	14	0	5	16	0	—
Butter Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter Friesland	5	15	0	6	4	0	—
Butter York Best	3	0	0	3	3	0	Fi
Butter Cumberland	2	18	0	3	0	0	—
Irish Bacon new	4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
Irish Beef India	10	0	0	10	5	0	Ti
Irish Beef mess	7	10	0	7	12	6	—
Irish Pork India	9	5	0	9	10	0	Ti
Irish ——new mess	5	10	6	5	15	0	—
Hams	4	10	0	5	14	0	C.
——Westphalia	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
Rags Hambro' SPF	3	0	0	3	3	0	C.
———— FF	2	10	0	2	13	0	—
———— FX	1	18	0	2	0	0	—
——Italian fine	3	12	0	0	0	0	—
——Seconds	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
Rice	1	8	0	1	14	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D's Prices.	Currants	3	10	0	4	14	0	C.
	Figs Faro	2	6	0	0	0	0	—
	——Turkey	2	10	0	3	0	0	—
	Prunes new	3	16	0	4	4	0	—
	Muscatels	6	0	0	10	0	0	—
	Bloom or Jar	4	0	0	7	0	0	—
	Sun or Solis, new	3	0	0	4	0	0	—
	Denia or Malaga	2	6	0	2	12	0	—
	Sultana	4	10	0	4	16	0	—
	——Smyrna new	3	8	0	4	0	0	—
Rosin		0	17	0	0	18	0	—
Rum Jamaica		0	5	5	0	6	6	G.
——Leeward Island		0	4	2	0	4	9	—
SACCARUM Saturni		0	1	3	0	0	0	lb.
Safflower		4	10	0	6	10	0	C.
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rough		4	0	0	4	2	0	—
——British, Refined		4	7	0	4	10	0	—
Smalts		0	1	9	0	2	9	lb.
Shumack		1	6	0	1	10	0	C.
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	—Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	—
	Lamb Italian	12	12	0	0	0	0	—
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	—
	Kid Italian	16	0	0	17	0	0	—
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	—
	Seal Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	—
	—So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	—
	Calf British	0	10	0	0	12	6	—
	—For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb. Raw 16oz. to alb.	Bengal Skein	0	19	0	0	30	0	—
	—— Novi	0	23	0	0	44	0	—
	China 3 moss	none			0	0	0	—
	—— 6 moss	0	32	6	0	38	0	—
	Milan	37	0	0	40	0	0	—
	Reggio	0	25	0	0	28	0	—
	Brutia	0	29	0	0	31	0	—
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb. Raw 16oz. to alb.	Bergam	0	50	0	0	56	0	—
	Brescia	none			0	0	0	—
	Modena	none			0	0	0	—
	Piedm	0	59	0	0	65	0	—
	Milan	0	50	0	0	55	0	—
Spices, Cinnamon		0	9	0	0	10	0	lb.
——Cloves		0	9	6	0	10	6	—
——Mace Long		2	6	0	2	7	0	—
——Nutmegs		1	0	0	1	4	0	—
——Ginger, Barbadoes W.		4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
——Jamaica Black		3	4	0	3	10	0	—
——White		6	15	0	10	0	0	—
——East India		3	10	0	4	0	0	—
——Pepper		0	2	7	0	0	0	lb.
——White		0	4	3	0	4	4	—
——Dust		0	6	0	0	7	0	C.
——Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	—
—Pimento or Jam. Pep.		0	1	11	0	1	11½	lb.
Spirits Malt		0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
* SUGAR. Wateriside P.	Antigua	0	76	0	0	82	0	C.
	Barba. Clayed 1s.	0	90	0	0	92	0	—
	—— 2d	0	84	0	0	86	0	—
	—— 3d.	0	80	0	0	82	0	—
	Musco. orbrown.	0	76	0	0	82	0	—
	Dom. Nev. & Tor.	0	76	0	0	82	0	—

* Sugars imported into Great Britain from the East Indies by the East India Company, are bonded, and on being cleared out of the East India Company's warehouses, for home consumption, the purchasers are to pay the custom duty of 1l. 2s. per cwt. Additional duty on all sugars 20 per cent. All white or clayed sugar of the British plantation imported since the 24th of June, 1739, pays a custom duty of 1l. 3s. 4d. per cwt. All British plantation raw sugar on being exported to Ireland or elsewhere, drawback 27s. per cwt. Havannah sugar, if war clouted, pays a duty of 1l. 10d. per cwt. on being exported. Refined sugar, called barrard ground sugar, 65s. 6d.; and on barrard broken in pieces, 33s. 1d. All refined sugar, 53s. except double loaves, which is 63s. Refined sugar broken in pieces, is allowed a bounty of 53s. per cwt. on exportation. If exported in a foreign ship, 1l. 6d. less.

		TO £	s.	d.	FROM £	s.	d.	C.	
SUGAR. Wateride Prices.	Grenada Muscov.	0	76	0	0	81	0	—	
	Jamaica brown	0	77	0	0	79	0	—	
	——— middling	0	79	0	0	81	0	—	
	——— good	0	81	0	0	82	0	—	
	——— fine	0	84	0	0	85	0	—	
	StKitts & Monts.	0	78	0	0	85	0	—	
	Tobago & StVin.	0	76	0	0	81	0	—	
	Surinam & Dem.	0	75	0	0	78	0	—	
	Trinidad	0	75	0	0	78	0	—	
	East India	0	74	0	0	83	0	—	
Sugar Brokers Prices.	Ground tips	0	68	0	0	70	0	—	
	——— middles	0	72	0	0	76	0	—	
	——— Faces	0	78	0	0	82	0	—	
	Lumps, Brown	0	103	0	0	104	0	—	
	———Middling	0	106	0	0	107	0	—	
	———Best	0	108	0	0	112	0	—	
	Sing. Loa. Brown	0	106	0	0	112	0	—	
	———Middling.	0	107	0	0	110	0	—	
	———Best	0	110	0	0	112	0	—	
	Powder Loaves	0	108	0	0	116	0	—	
	Molasses	0	38	0	0	39	0	—	
TALLOW Town		4	18	6	0	0	0	—	
——— Russian Yellow		4	14	0	4	16	0	—	
——— White		4	12	0	0	0	0	—	
——— Soap		4	10	0	0	0	0	—	
Rough Fat		0	5	9	0	0	0	st.	
TAR Carolina		uncert.			0	0	0	C.	
—Virginia					0	0	0	—	
—Archangel		2	5	0	2	8	0	—	
—Stockholm		2	7	0	2	10	0	—	
TEA without Duty or Excise.								—	
—Bohea		0	1	6	0	1	9	lb.	
—Congou		0	3	0	0	3	6	—	
—Campoi		0	3	2	0	3	6	—	
—Pekoe		0	3	9	0	4	0	—	
—Twankay		0	3	2	0	3	6	—	
—Hyson Skin		0	3	0	0	3	7	—	
—Hyson		0	4	6	0	5	10	—	
—Gunpowder		0	4	8	0	6	6	—	
TIN in bars on board		6	2	0	0	0	0	C.	
—In Blocks do.		6	3	0	0	0	0	—	
—Grain in blocks		8	0	0	8	8	0	—	
TIMBER. Deals	Dantz 3inby 40 ft.								
	——2½——36	0	0	0	0	0	0	each	
	——2 ——30	0	0	0	0	0	0	per C.	
	Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	red	
	Petersburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	
	Narva Yellow	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	
	——White	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	
Dantzick Fir		0	0	0	0	0	0	—	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
TIMBER. American	Memel Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	P.
	Riga Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Oak Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Pine Boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Tobacco bonded	Maryland fi.	0	1	1	0	1	4	lb
	Good Colour	0	0	10	0	1	0	—
	———Middling do.	0	0	9	0	0	10	—
	———Virginia fine	0	1	1	0	1	4	lb.
	———Ordinary	0	0	9	0	0	11	—
	———Carolina	0	0	7½	0	1	¼	—
	———Georgia	0	0	10	0	1	1	—
	———Strip leaf	0	1	2	0	1	4	—
	———Turkey	0	1	4	0	1	8	—
Tortoise-shell		0	17	6	1	0	0	—
Turpentine, American		2	4	0	0	0	0	C.
Valonia		21	0	0	22	0	0	T.
Vermilion, Dutch		0	4	10	0	5	0	lb.
———China		0	5	0	0	7	6	—
WAX, Bees, English		16	0	0	0	0	0	C.
———American		15	0	0	15	10	0	—
———African		10	15	0	11	10	0	—
———Dantzic & Ham.		15	0	0	16	10	0	—
———Hambro' white		0	3	7	0	3	8	lb.
WINE Dealers Prices of	Red Port	90	0	0	96	0	0	P.
	——Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Sherry	92	0	0	0	0	0	Bt
	Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
	Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	—
	Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
	Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
	Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
	Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box American		0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———Turkey		16	0	0	23	0	0	—
——Cedar, Carolina		0	0	6½	0	0	11	Ft
———Jamaica		0	1	0	0	0	0	—
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica		14	0	0	32	0	0	T.
———Providence		11	0	0	21	0	0	—
——Mahogany Hisp.		0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft
———Honduras		0	1	3	0	1	6	—
———Providence		none			0	0	0	—
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best		0	82	0	0	0	0	lb.
———Wooms Brown		0	80	0	0	0	0	—
———Best White		0	74	0	0	57	0	—
———White Stage		0	46	0	0	0	0	—
———Coat Seasoned		0	40	0	0	0	0	—
——Coney English		0	17	6	0	0	0	—
——Goats Smyrna		0	4	6	0	5	9	—
——Vigonia Red		0	11	0	0	14	0	—
———Pale		0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Yarn Mohair Smyrna		0	4	6	0	9	0	—

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE FROM LONDON.

At 1 ½gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.—At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.—At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c. From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.—At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork &c. to London, (Comp. ships) return 2l. From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, American ships.—At 5 gs. To Madeira to U. S. of America.—At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3l.—At 8gs. Newfoundland, Labradore, &c Jamaica, or Leeward Islands.—Brazil, South America, return 4l.—At 10 gs. Senegambia; U. S. of America (Brit. Ships) return 5l. Jamaica, South America.—At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l.—To East Indies, or home.—East Indies to London.—Westward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal. &c.—At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.—At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Westward Islands.—To Gottenburgh and back 10 gs. return 5 with convoy.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 19th of SEPTEMBER, to 20th of OCTOBER, 1809.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent	Long Annuities.	Consol Short An.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
																		£ s. d.				
Sept. 19	— —	69	68½	84½	—	99½	18½	—	—	¼ p	67⅜	75	—	20 18p	—	—	—	5 12p	—	68½	—	
20	261	68½	68⅝	84½	—	99⅝	18⅜	—	—	1¼ 1p	—	75	—	21p	—	—	—	4 12p	—	68⅜	—	188
23	—	68⅜	68⅜	83⅞	—	99¼	18⅛	—	—	1 p	—	—	187½	19 20p	—	—	—	4 11p	—	68⅛	—	
25	—	68½	68⅜	84⅛	—	99⅛	18	—	—	⅞ p	—	—	—	19 20p	—	—	—	5 14p	—	68⅛	—	
26	— —	68⅝	68½	84¼	—	99½	18⅛	—	—	⅞ 1p	—	7	188¾	20 21p	—	—	—	5 11p	—	68⅜	—	
27	261¼	68⅜	68⅜	84½	—	99⅛	18⅛	—	—	1 p	67¼	—	—	20 21p	—	—	—	5 11p	—	68⅜	—	
28	260¼	68⅜	68⅛	84¼	—	99⅛	18¼	—	—	⅞ p	67½	—	—	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12p	—	68⅜	—	
29	—	68½	67⅞	84¼	—	98⅞	18¼	—	—	⅞ p	—	—	—	18p	—	—	—	7 13p	—	69⅛	—	
30	—	68⅝	68⅛	84⅜	—	99⅛	18⅜	—	—	⅞ p	—	—	—	22 23p	—	—	—	6 12p	—	68⅛	—	
Oct. 2	260¼	68⅞	68⅛	84½	—	99¼	18⅜	—	—	—	67½	—	—	23 21p	—	—	—	12 6 5p	—	68⅜	—	
3	—	68⅞	68⅛	84½	—	99⅛	18⅜	—	—	1 p	—	—	187½	21 20p	—	—	—	11 4 5p	—	68⅜	—	
4	261½	68⅝	68⅛	84⅜	—	99⅛	18⅞	—	—	1 p	67½	—	—	19 20p	—	—	—	4 11p	—	68⅛	—	
5	—	68⅝	68⅛	84⅜	—	99⅛	18⅞	—	—	1 p	—	—	—	19 20p	—	—	—	5 8p	—	68⅛	—	
6	—	68⅝	68⅜	84½	—	99⅛	18⅞	—	—	1 p	—	—	188½	19 20p	—	—	—	6 12p	—	68⅜	—	
7	—	68⅞	68⅝	84⅛	—	99⅛	18⅞	—	—	1⅛ p	—	—	185½	21 22p	—	—	—	7 12p	—	68⅛	—	98
9	—	68⅞	68⅞	84½	—	99½	18⅞	—	—	—	—	—	188	20 21p	—	—	—	6 12p	—	68⅛	—	
10	—	68⅛	68⅛	84½	—	98½	18⅞	—	—	—	—	—	188¾	21 22p	—	—	—	5 12p	—	68⅛	—	
11	261½	67½	68⅛	82½	—	99⅛	18⅞	—	—	—	—	—	188½	23 24p	—	—	—	7 14p	—	68⅛	—	96
12	260½	67⅞	68⅛	82⅞	—	99⅛	18⅞	—	—	1 p	—	—	187½	25 26p	—	—	—	8 15p	—	68⅜	—	
13	— —	67⅞	68⅛	82⅞	—	99⅞	18⅞	—	—	1 p	—	—	—	21 p	—	—	—	10 15p	—	69	—	
14	261¼	67⅞	68⅛	82⅞	—	100	18⅞	—	—	¾ p	—	—	188½	26 27p	—	—	—	11 16p	—	68⅛	—	
16	—	67⅛	68⅜	82⅛	—	100	18⅞	—	—	1 p	67	⅛	190½	26 27p	6 ⅝	—	—	11 16p	—	69⅛	—	
17	262½	67⅞	68⅛	83⅞	—	100⅛	18⅞	—	—	1⅛ p	—	7⅛	191	26 27p	—	—	—	12 16p	—	68⅝	—	
19	263	68⅛	68⅛	83⅛	—	100⅛	18⅛	—	—	⅛ p	—	7	192	26 27p	—	—	—	12 16p	—	69⅛	—	
20	265	68⅞	68⅛	83⅞	—	100½	18½	—	—	—	—	—	188	26 p	—	—	—	12 16p	—	69⅛	—	

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.

ISAAC VALE Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.